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WEATHER — PARIS: Thursday, cold and foggy. ...) (23-30). LONDON: Thursday, dry with sunny ...ns. 1-5 (33-41). CHANNEL: Slight to moderate. Thursday, rain. Temp. 6-10 (42-50). NEW YORK: Cloudy. Temp. 2-7 (35-44).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

Abu Dhabi	5.50 Dirh	Great Britain	25 P.	Netherlands	1.90 Flor.
Algeria	4.00 Din.	Greece	30 Dr.	Nigeria	70 K.
Austria	13 S.	India	Rs. 10	Norway	3.75 N.Kr.
Bahrain	0.500 Din	Iran	95 Rials	Oman	0.540 Rial
Belgium	26 B.Fr.	Israel	I.£38.00	Portugal	30 Esc.
Canada	C.$ 0.95	Italy	600 Lire	Qatar	5.00 Rials
Cyprus	300 Mills	Kenya	Shs. 9.25	Saudi Arabia	4.25 Rials
Denmark	4.25 D.Kr.	Kuwait	350 Fils	Spain	60 Ptas.
Dubai	5.50 Dirh	Lebanon	03.00	Sweden	3.50 S.Kr.
Egypt	70 P.	Libya	L.Din. 0.25	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Eire	30 P.	Luxembourg	26 L.Fr.	Tunisia	325 Din
Finland	3.50 F.M.	Madeira	32.5 Esc.	Turkey	T.L. 37.50
France	3.50 F.	Malta	22 Cents	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$0.50
Germany	1.80 D.M.	Morocco	3.50 Dr.	Yugoslavia	22 D.

...ames Says Mugabe's Faction ...iolates Rhodesian Cease-Fire

By Jay Ross

...SBURY, Jan. 16 (WP) — ...itish colonial governor here ...ay accused guerrillas loyal to ... Mugabe of serious viola... ...f the country's cease-fire and ...d their political party may be ...from next month's elections ...tions continue.

Soames charged Mr. Mu... Mozambique-based Zim... African National Union ...U) with substantial border ...gs, with sending noncomba... tants to assembly camps intended only for guerrillas and with ordering other troops not to assemble in order to intimidate voters.

The alleged actions are violations of the Rhodesian peace agreement signed last month in London by Britain, the Salisbury administration of Bishop Abel Muzorewa and his bitter opponents, Mr. Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo, co-leaders of the Patriotic Front.

In a statement, Lord Soames warned, "We shall insist on strict compliance with these agreements by all parties wishing to take part in the election. The agreements which will be enforced are the agreements which were signed, and not the agreements which this or that party might have preferred," he added in a reference to complaints by Mr. Mugabe that the seven-day assembly period was too short.

Escalation

The charges were a sharp escalation in Lord Soames's criticism of ZANU and its military wing, known as ZANLA. Although the statement did not mention Mr. Mugabe by name, there was no question that he was the target. Reacting to widening attacks on his administration, Lord Soames said, "It is particularly hard to be criticized by one of the party leaders in view of the performance of some of his supporters."

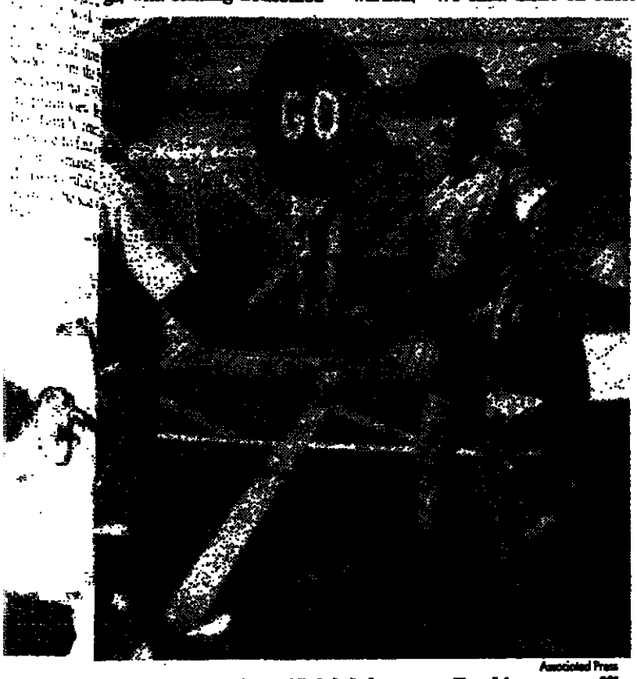
He listed the alleged military violations, and complained that ZANU was still holding political prisoners in Mozambique and "broadcasting inflammatory messages from there."

The attack on Mr. Mugabe was part of a six-page report evaluating the situation in the former breakaway colony a month after Lord Soames took over his caretaker role to guide the country to the election of a black-majority government. Since Lord Soames took office, said the report, significant advances had been made in:

- Implementing the cease-fire.
- Improving relations with long-hostile neighbors who supported the guerrillas during their seven-year war;
- Easing restrictions on freedoms imposed during 14 years of illegal independence.
- Preparing for the return of about 200,000 refugees.
- Laying the groundwork for the elections.
- Reviving the economy, long dormant from the effects of now-removed international sanctions.

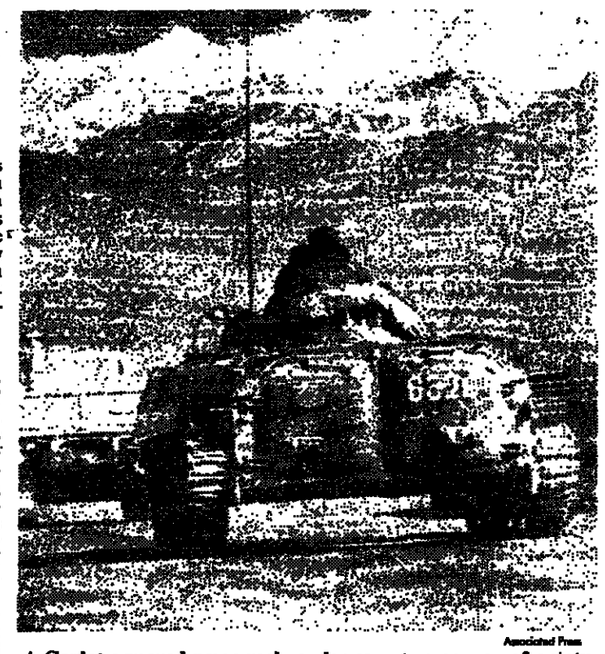
Emphasizing that his was a caretaker government, Lord Soames said he did not intend "to preempt the decisions of the elected government or to impose upon Rhodesia any particular pattern of change." He said the "overriding priority is to secure and maintain the cease-fire and to make possible free and fair elections.

The Soames statement said that "the initial stages of the cease-fire have been encouraging, with 21,370 guerrillas having assembled by last night." It cited the reopening of borders and the resumption of air service with Zambia and Mozambique. The main route between Salisbury and Lusaka, Zambia, was reopened today with the resumption of traffic on the Chirundu Bridge over the Zambezi River.



Associated Press

...desian immigration official, left, greets Zambian army offi... at Chirundu Bridge, reopened yesterday. The Rhodesia... ...abia border had been closed since 1973 because of hostili... between the two lands and because of the Rhodesian war.



Associated Press

A Soviet armored personnel carrier escorts a convoy of empty supply trucks toward the Salang Pass in Afghanistan. Convoys in the pass area, about 65 miles north of Kabul on the major supply route, reportedly have been attacked by Moslem rebels.

Vance Sets Month Limit For Russia to Withdraw Or Face Games Boycott

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (NYT) — Secretary of State Cyrus Vance has set a deadline of not later than the middle of next month for the Soviet Union to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan or face the likelihood of a U.S. boycott of the Moscow Olympics this summer.

In an interview Monday night, Mr. Vance said that he and President Carter were both opposed to U.S. participation in the Olympics while the Russians are in Afghanistan and that the administration decision on whether to participate would be made soon, by the middle of next month.

Mr. Vance said, however, that he did not expect the Russians to meet the deadline.

Commenting on the Russians' pledge to remove their troops from Afghanistan when their mission is over, he said: "If they did, that would be a good thing. I don't believe that is going to happen in the near future, but I would like to be proven wrong." An official said later that the deadline had not been conveyed formally to Moscow.

Human Side

This was Mr. Vance's first extensive interview on the Iran and Afghanistan crises, and he revealed a human side to these foreign-policy problems that he has not often shown.

"I often wake up at night and wonder if there is some avenue we are not pursuing," he said of the effort to find a negotiated solution to the Iran crisis, now in its 11th week. He said that he had made three secret trips to New York in the hope of working out a solution early in the crisis, one of several initiatives that failed.

"I can't say that I see at this point any encouraging prospect for a quick solution," Mr. Vance said of the situation in Iran. "I wish I could say otherwise. But I would be misleading you if I indicated that I did see a quick solution."

He made these other specific points:

- Mr. Carter is considering, in response to the Afghan situation, a declaration of what is being called a "framework for regional cooperation" in the Middle East and South Asia. Although the policy has been described as the Carter Doctrine in the press, Mr. Vance indicated that its purpose was to provide a rationale for several strands of existing policy, including assistance to countries that seem threatened by the Russians.
- Because of the need to gain wider cooperation from Arab nations in the Middle East, renewed emphasis will be devoted to seeking a resolution of the Palestinian problem. As part of the effort, it was learned, Sol Linowitz, the special Middle East negotiator, will fly to the area and meet Jordanian, Saudi and Moroccan leaders along with

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Because of Ethnic Links

Baluchis in Iran Reported To Aid Afghan Insurgents

By Christopher S. Wren

TEHRAN (NYT) — Afghan guerrillas resisting the Soviet-backed regime in Kabul have been receiving some aid from Iran's Baluchi minority, according to press and diplomatic reports here.

The assistance, which began surreptitiously well over a year ago, is thought to be increasing as a result of the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan last month. The aid includes food, weapons, medical supplies and money given to Afghan guerrillas who slip across the generally unmarked border at night.

The modest aid is motivated by brotherly as well as religious loyalties. It has become conspicuous recently, representing almost the only aid that the Afghan rebels are getting from the direction of Iran.

The support of the Afghan rebels has been organized by Mowlavi Abdul-Aziz Mollazadeh, the religious leader of 550,000 Sunni Moslem Baluchis, and his Ettehadol Moslemin Party followers in Iran's southeastern province of Baluchistan and Seistan, bordering on southwest Afghanistan.

Trying to Stay Out

The Iranian government has tried to stay out of the Afghanistan conflict. After a stiff Foreign Ministry statement last month criticizing the Soviet military intervention, Tehran has disregarded appeals for help from Moslem guerrillas waging their *jihad*, or holy war, against the Soviet Army and its Afghan allies.

A spokesman for Jamiat Islami Afghanistan, an Afghan rebel group, reported recently that guerrillas had observed Soviet tanks moving southwest of the Afghan city of Herat within a few miles of the Iranian border to cut off escape routes to Iran. The Soviet forces have occupied Herat.

According to Iranian military sources, the army has not been placed on alert and some units near the border say they have not seen any Soviet troops on the other side.

Travelers who returned from the border area southeast of Meshed this week reported that the local guerrillas badly needed food and ammunition and were complaining about a relative lack of support from their fellow Moslems in Iran.

Mohammed Sharif, the Afghan Baluchi leader, who has been in contact with Baluchi political forces in Iran, is reported to be eager to visit Tehran and Qom to seek material and moral support. Qom is the base of the Iranian leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

The Baluchis inhabit the desolate

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Olympic Committee Says Games to Stay in Moscow

From Agency Dispatches

GENEVA, Jan. 16 — Monique Berlioux, director of the International Olympic Committee, today said that the 1980 Olympic Summer Games will be held in Moscow as scheduled despite U.S. considerations of trying to switch them because of the Soviet intervention in Afghansitan.

Mrs. Berlioux said she was echoing the position already taken by Lord Killanin, president of the IOC; he had said in London he saw no alternative to holding the Games in Moscow.

Mrs. Berlioux was responding to questions from the European Broadcasting Union on its arrangements for coverage of the Games for European audiences. Union officials said coverage plans would go ahead despite any boycotting.

The White House has indicated willingness to go to considerable trouble and expense to change the site, but officials of the U.S. Olympic Committee said yesterday that it would be physically impossible to do so. They also warned that a boycott of the Summer Games could affect next month's Winter Games at Lake Placid, N.Y., and the 1984 Games in Los Angeles.

"Anyone who knows anything about it," said committee President Robert Kane, "should realize there's no other city in the world that could take this year's Summer Games at this late date. The sports facilities might be usable, but no city except Moscow has an Olympic village that could house and feed 15,000 athletes, coaches and other personnel."

Don Miller, executive director of the U.S. group, estimated it would take at least two years for another city to prepare for the Games. He and Mr. Kane said the committee would not defy the government if it asked for a boycott, but both said such a pullout probably would destroy the modern Games.

Yuri Kartsev, a New York-based representative of Moscow's Olympic organizing committee, said yesterday, "The Games don't belong to any country. It's an international event . . . If you try to introduce the issue [of Afghanistan] to it, you will kill the Olympics."

Any announcement of a U.S. boycott will be postponed until Lake Placida Games are underway, or perhaps over, to avoid augmenting the awkwardness that Mr. Carter may feel as he faces the Olympic community and its traditions.

The White House has indicated the United States would be will-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

...echanics' Stop Plane

...hieves Take $2.5 Million ...rom Jet at Rome Aiport

...ME, Jan. 16 (AP) — Two ...es dressed as mechanics, carry... two-way radio and driving a ... airport truck today halted an ...und jetliner on the pretext of ...l leak, opened its cargo hold ...tole two pouches containing ...million in cash, police report...

... theft was discovered after the ...air DC-9, with 39 passengers, ...d in Zurich, where an airline ...sman said police were ques... ...g a courier hired to accompa... ...pouch from Rome.

... spokesman said he did not ... why the courier had sent the ... to the cargo hold instead of keeping it with him. It was not known whether the bandits had been told the contents of the pouch and how they could know the location and mechanism of the cargo door, the airline spokesman said.

Rome airport sources said the stolen money was part of regular cash consignments and had been delivered to the plane by an Italian shipping agency specializing in the transport of foreign currency. It was not immediately known what currencies were involved.

Police said that the thieves, driving a small Fiat truck marked "A.R." for Airport of Rome, radioed from the truck to the pilot of the taxiing plane to halt the takeoff for an urgent check of leaking fuel. They then sped to the plane, opened the cargo hold and stole the bags.

The plane took off after the thieves told the pilot, who apparently did not realize what had happened, "all OK" over the two-way radio.

Once airborne, the pilot told the control tower that he had just undergone a check for a gasoline leak, only to be told that none of the airport workers had been ordered to make such an inspection, the sources said.

It was at that point that the airport officials suspected something was wrong, the sources said, and began checking with Swissair and airport security.

Police said the thieves drove their truck onto the runway after breaking a lock in the service hangar and used the same route to escape. They abandoned the truck outside the airport and sped away in a waiting car, police said.

...n With Sign ...abbed After ...sh at Pope

...ICAN CITY, Jan. 16 (UPI) ... shouting man carrying a pla... ...ashed toward Pope John Paul ...ing his general audience today ...as restrained by Swiss Guards ...reaching the pontiff.

Vatican said the man, who ...red to be in his forties, hur... ...low wooden barricade and ...d down the hall aisle holding ...card over his head. He got ...10 feet of the pontiff before ...wiss Guards grabbed him and ...him out.

...urch officials said the man was ...ed and speculated that he ...eranged. They discarded any ...al motive but refused to re... ...hat was written on the card... ...sign.

...ian police also refused to re... ...he contents of the sign but ...ey had the man in protective ...ly. His name was not released. ...ndreds of visitors among the ...persons in the hall shouted as ...an made his dash. Some said ...ope recoiled, visibly fright...

...incident occurred at the end ...pope's general audience, held ...rs because of heavy rains. He ...y speaks to visitors in St. Pe... ...quare.

...old Record: ...752 an Ounce

...NDON, Jan. 16 (AP-DJ) — ...price of gold continued its ...today on European bullion ...kets, ending at a record ...50 an ounce, up $69 from ...erday's late level but below ...day's trading highs of almost ...an ounce.

...owever, in late trading in ... York the price fell to about ...50 an ounce. Details: Page ...

Aid Trip Halted At Thai Border

BANGKOK, Jan. 16 (Reuters) — Relief workers abandoned an attempt to resume food deliveries to a refugee camp on Thailand's border with Cambodia when they found armed guerrillas occupying distribution points, officials of international agencies said today.

They said that trucks carrying rice and other supplies went yesterday to the camp opposite the Thai border village of Nonmarkmoon for the first time in six days. But officials of the International Committee of the Red Cross turned around when they found Khmer Serei (Free Khmer) guerrillas at the planned distribution points, they said.

The officials said that Thai Army commanders had undertaken to clear Khmer Serei soldiers from the camp to allow the orderly distribution of food and that the Red Cross planned to make another attempt to deliver supplies today. The supplies to the camp were halted after an incident last Thursday in which guerrillas took food for themselves.

OAU Criticizes Soames

LUSAKA, Zambia, Jan. 16 (Reuters) — The secretary-general of the Organization of African Unity said today it is the OAU's duty to see to it that the Rhodesia cease-fire agreement is respected by all parties. Here for discussions on the Rhodesia situation with President Kenneth Kaunda, Edem Kodjo cited violations of the agreement by Lord Soames.

Christopher Ends Mission Without Giving Details

U.S. Aide Says Allies Will Impose Sanctions on Russia

By Axel Krause

PARIS, Jan. 16 (IHT) — Western European countries will follow Washington's lead in imposing sanctions against the Soviet Union for its intervention in Afghanistan, Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher said here tonight.

But Mr. Christopher did not specify what these steps might be, nor what countries might take them.

Winding up three days of talks with officials in London, Rome, Brussels, Bonn and Paris before returning to Washington tonight, Mr. Christopher said that European countries would be taking steps that they think are most appropriate for their situation.

Accompanied by Richard Cooper, undersecretary of state for economic affairs, Mr. Christopher met for 1½ hours with French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet tonight and said he was encouraged by the same analysis being made of the Soviet action by both U.S. and French officials.

Trade sanctions, including expanding the embargo on sales of high technology to the Soviet Union and restricting government-backed credits to Moscow, have been raised with European officials, along with boycotting the Moscow Olympic Games this summer.

Pro-Boycott Sentiment

Asked about the Games boycott, Mr. Christopher told the ABC television network here today that in going around Europe, he had found "a rising tide of feeling that it may be inappropriate to have the Olympics in Moscow." He said he was unable to say how many European nations would support the U.S. push to boycott the Games, however.

Meantime, Western European officials, business executives and bankers interviewed today expressed skepticism about an expanded trade embargo against the Soviet Union. Mainly, they fear to damage long-established and growing trade relations with Moscow and some predict that a significant withdrawal from the Soviet market would draw unwelcome competition, particularly from countries such as Brazil, South Korea and Taiwan.

But the U.S. officials have stressed in their talks that it is not Washington's goal to damage overall trade relations between the Soviet Union and Europe. "It is not our intention to ask them to close off their trade . . . we do not want to revert to the Cold War, but rather preserve what can be preserved" in the West's relations with the Russians, Mr. Cooper said during an interview here today.

Mr. Cooper met with French government trade and economic policy strategists as well as with Emile van Lennup, secretary-general of the 24-nation Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. The meeting with Mr. Van Lennup lasted half an hour and was described by an aide as informal.

No Formal Proposals

"We have not been making formal proposals, but rather seeking European reactions to our suggestions" for sanctioning the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, Mr. Cooper said, but he also declined to say what the suggestions involved.

The U.S. official confirmed that talks have taken place with European officials regarding revisions within COCOM, the coordinating committee of NATO countries plus Japan that is based here and is responsible for enforcing the rules for the sale of sophisticated, military-related technology to Communist countries. But Mr. Cooper would not disclose details of these talks.

In Washington today, authoritative sources reconfirmed that the Carter administration is trying to work up support among its allies for relaxing the COCOM rules to favor China over the Soviet Union (IHT, Jan. 16). But the sources said the conversations between U.S., Euro-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Warning Aimed at Western Europe, Japan

Iran Threatens to Halt Oil to Nations Backing Sanctions

From Agency Dispatches

TEHRAN, Jan. 16 — Iran threatened today to stop oil supplies to countries that imposed sanctions against it in its dispute with the United States over the holding of U.S. hostages in Tehran.

The warning was issued by Oil Minister Ali Akbar Moinfar as Panama, the present refuge of Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, contacted Iranian authorities about their request for the extradition of the deposed shah.

Foreign Minister Sadegh Ghotbzadeh talked twice by telephone last night with Panamanian President Aristides Royo. No details of the conversations were disclosed but Mr. Ghotbzadeh told the newspaper Bamdad that they concerned the shah. Iran's leaders want to put the shah on trial. They demanded when the hostages were taken that the United States extradite him to Iran. The shah then went to Panama after undergoing medical treatment in New York.

The United States is trying to organize a partial economic blockade of Iran in retaliation for the seizure by militants of the U.S. Embassy on Nov. 4. The militants are holding U.S. hostages, believed to number 50.

Europe, Japan

Mr. Moinfar's threat was aimed mainly at Western Europe and Japan, which are buying half of the 2 million barrels of oil that Iran is contracted to sell daily this year.

Japanese government sources said today that Japan would try to fall in line with the U.S. drive for sanctions against Iran despite the threat of a cutoff of oil. But Japan is seeking to maintain a large petrochemical plant that contractors are building in Iran, and it was unclear whether it could do so and still comply with the economic boycott outlined by the United States.

Japan, which has no oil resources of its own, imported 10 percent of its petroleum from Iran last year and recently negotiated an agreement providing a substantial increase for this year. The Iranian reprisal, if carried out, could leave Japan with a serious shortfall.

Moreover, the petrochemical plant had been Japan's biggest project in a long-term diplomacy designed to establish close relations with Iran and to make that country a secure oil supplier in the future.

Philip Habib, a special assistant to the U.S. secretary of state, was to meet with Japanese officials tomorrow to discuss details of the U.S. plan. He arrived in Tokyo tonight. Japanese sources said that the government was waiting to speak to Mr. Habib before making a decision. An official said that it may be possible for Japanese contractors to maintain the plant without exporting new materials to Iran.

Moinfar Denial

Meanwhile, in a report broadcast by Tehran radio this morning and monitored by the British Broadcasting Corp. in London, Mr. Moinfar strongly denied a report in a U.S. oil industry publication that Iran's oil production had declined severely because of reduced demand on the open market. The U.S. report said that Iran's oil production had fallen to around 2 million barrels a day and that its exports had fallen to between 900,000 and 1 million barrels a day.

The Tehran radio broadcast quoted Mr. Moinfar as saying that Iran was working at maintaining oil output at between 3 million and 3.5 million barrels a day.

In Tehran, political sources said that presidential elections due to take place on Jan. 25 might be postponed for a week. The report in the newspaper Kayhan was denied by Interior Ministry officials, however. The doubts arose following the withdrawal from the election of the main candidate of the Islamic Republican Party, Iran's largest political grouping.

In London, a Ministry of Defense

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



United Press International

The street in front of the United States Embassy in Tehran is deserted by the crowds of Iranians that had demonstrated for the past three months. All U.S. correspondents have been expelled.

State Department Adviser

U.S. Expert Sees Lasting Effects to Soviet Invasion

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (WP) — The Soviet Union's decision to intervene militarily in Afghanistan was a historic miscalculation that is likely to result in additional shifts of Kremlin policy, according to Marshall Shulman, the senior State Department adviser on Soviet affairs.

In a meeting with newsmen, Mr. Shulman predicted that the Russian intervention would run into increasing difficulty because of the mountainous terrain in Afghanistan, and that it would generate a much stronger and more permanent Western response than the Kremlin expected.

The initial Soviet reaction will include an "old-style agitprop peace offensive," he said, aimed at creating and exploiting gaps in viewpoint between the United States and its European allies.

More Fundamental Shifts

Later and more fundamental shifts could produce either intensified Soviet military activity or, if the costs of this are seen as too great, a reversal of Soviet policy away from military interventionism, Mr. Shulman said.

Much depends on the success and staying power of the U.S. and the Western response in raising the cost to the Russians of military activity in Afghanistan and elsewhere, Mr. Shulman said, and this could possibly influence the succession process in the Kremlin as President Leonid Brezhnev passes from the scene.

Mr. Shulman, who has often urged restraint in dealing with the Soviet Union, said that the lack of detailed information makes certainty impossible, but he advanced the hypothesis that high Soviet military officers, "with all their gravity and with all their braid" had convinced the Politburo that moving into Afghanistan was a vital necessity in the interest of national security.

"I can imagine a military group promising a neat, surgical 90-day or 120-day operation, a finite time period [but] I think they are in for a protracted and difficult time. I think they may be drawn into carrying the burden of the fight against the insurgents in Afghanistan for a long time," Mr. Shulman said.

More Miscalculaton

Another element of miscalculation, he continued, is that the Politburo "very seriously underestimated the effects on the United States and the rest of world." Possibly believing that their relations with the United States were already at rock bottom, it is likely the Russians were surprised at the very strong reaction that made their position with Washington and the West much worse, he said.

The Western reaction is likely to last longer than earlier reactions to postwar exertions of Soviet power in Eastern Europe, Mr. Shulman said. "This is not like Czechoslovakia. The problem itself is different. Afghanistan is likely to be a continuing source of concern and apprehension" to the world outside, he added.

The principal lever for potential change away from Soviet military activism, Mr. Shulman suggested, is economic: An even greater military emphasis, in the face of economic hindrances and rising military competition from the West, would skew Soviet priorities and confront senior planners with painful choices.

"The future of Soviet power requires them to repair their economic base. In time, perhaps a long time, logic will bring them back" to a policy of reduced risk and resistance abroad, he said.

In a related development, former U.S. Ambassador Malcolm Toon expressed surprise yesterday that the invasion of Afghanistan made such a dramatic impact on the thinking of President Carter. Mr. Toon said on a television program that as ambassador in Moscow until October, "we reported almost daily our feeling that, if necessary, the Soviets would move into Afghanistan with force in order to protect their power position." Mr. Toon said "this was simply consistent with past Soviet behavior."



Associated Press

SMOOTH SILENT GOING — A group of cross country skiers glide noiselessly to the snow-covered horizon on a cold winter morning in Reit im Winkl, in Bavaria, West Germany.

U.S. Support Grows for Arms Budget Rise

Half in Poll Back Carter on Afghanistan

By Adam Clymer

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 (NYT) — President Carter has won wide support from the U.S. public for his moves against the Soviet Union after its troops intervened in Afghanistan, according to the latest New York Times-CBS News Poll. But that backing was accompanied by evidence of erosion of the sharply increased public support that he has enjoyed for his handling of the hostage crisis in Iran.

Half of those polled supported the president's steps against the Soviet Union, while a third wanted even stronger actions. This is a key finding at a time when the public shows dramatic support for increased military spending and appears, at least for now, to be turning its political attentions abroad and focusing less on domestic issues.

For the first time in 20 years of polling, a solid plurality of Americans felt that too little was being spent on the military. Moreover, while there was solid — more than 2 to 1 — support for cutting domestic spending if that would curb inflation, a similar majority rejected defense cuts as an acceptable anti-inflation tool.

The findings come at a critical point in a presidential campaign thus far chilled by the issue of the hostages in Iran, with the first actual voter test coming next Monday in the Iowa precinct caucuses.

While Mr. Carter continues to ride that precarious issue, his Republican challengers and even Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., are drawing strength from the increasing number of Americans who want some kind of a tougher national posture toward the country's foreign adversaries.

Among Republican voters, the poll showed, former Gov. Ronald Reagan of California holds a commanding lead — 45 percent approval as against 11 percent for the next leading contender for the Republican nomination, Sen. Howard Baker Jr., R-Tenn., and 10 percent for former Gov. John Connally of Texas.

Approval of Mr. Carter's handling of his job stood at 52 percent, the highest in these polls since the Middle East peace summit in September, 1978, but off from a 61-percent figure recorded early last month and from a 58-percent level Jan. 4-6, both in Gallup Polls. The Times-CBS interviewing, done between last Wednesday and Sunday, also showed a decline in public approval of his handling of the Iranian hostage situation to 55 percent. Gallup recorded a 62 the week before and a 77 last month.

Whatever the short-term impact on the presidential race — and Mr. Carter's lead over Sen. Kennedy among Democrats stood at 44 to 34 percent, with 4 percent for Gov. Edmund Brown Jr. of California — the historic shift in defense spending attitudes could be a far more influential development.

Forty-six percent of the 1,468 voting-age Americans who were polled said that they felt that too little was being spent on defense. Only 14 percent said that too much was being spent and 23 percent said that the current amount was about right. Never since Gallup began asking that question in 1960 has the "too little" percentage exceeded the "about right" numbers. The shift was clearly accelerated by the Soviet use of troops in Afghanistan, but it has been moving that way since at least 1976.

Tougher Stand Sought

There was also a clear recent increase in the percentage of Americans who felt that the United States should get tougher in its dealings with the Russians. Sixty-seven percent of the public agreed with that view, as against 53 percent in June, 1978. Mr. Carter's response to the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan seemed to be helping him in this area; 56 percent of the public approved of his handling of relations with the Kremlin, while in June, 1978, only 37 percent approved.

But there was a certain shakiness to this support. While only one American in seven favored any military move to challenge the Soviet Union over Afghanistan, more than one out of three thought Mr. Carter should have taken some unspecified stronger action.

That groping for tough moves was reflected even more dramatically in the growing frustration over the hostage situation in Iran. In that dispute, only one American in five wanted military action, but three out of five wanted something stronger than what Mr. Carter has done so far.

But Fails to Suggest Measures

Carrington Says West Should Aid Pakistan

From Agency Dispatches

PESHAWAR, Pakistan, Jan. 16 — British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington said today that the West should do what it can to help Pakistan but he failed to suggest any concrete measures to help meet the threat posed by the Soviet presence in Afghanistan.

Lord Carrington, who arrived in Pakistan on Monday, left for India later today on the final leg of his five-nation tour. His earlier stops were in Turkey, Oman and Saudi Arabia.

"I think that all of us have got to do what we can to help Pakistan," Lord Carrington said when asked what role the West could play in the strategic area. "We in Britain are increasing our aid to Pakistan this year."

British economic aid to Pakistan is £16 million (about $36.4 million) in the current fiscal year. It is scheduled to go up by 50 percent next year. Britain does not supply military aid to Pakistan but it does sell it military hardware.

'Not Just Words'

"We must make sure that our help is concrete and not just words," Lord Carrington said. But when asked what concrete help might be possible, he replied, "I would suggest that a firm political commitment to the security of the countries, to the independence of the countries of this area is the most reassuring thing the West can give."

Asked what aid the members of the European Economic Community might supply, he said, "I think that is very largely a question for the countries themselves."

He drew laughter from many Pakistanis and from the foreign affairs adviser to President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq, Agha Shahi, when he recalled that the United States was allied to Pakistan by a 1959 treaty in the event of aggression by a Communist nation.

"Many Pakistanis say the United States has betrayed Pakistan's friendship three times," a source said. "Once during the 1965 war against India, once during the 1971 war against India and once over the issue of whether or not Pakistan is developing nuclear weapons. Nobody here takes the 1959 treaty very seriously."

Gen. Zia yesterday made a strong appeal for international aid and support in the face of what Pakistan regards as a grave threat posed by the Soviet intervention. "Events are moving toward greater chaos," he said. "I hope and I pray to God that all responsible countries of the world — particularly the Western countries — realize what change has taken place in this region."

Gen. Zia at that time declined to give a substantive reaction to the report from Washington this week that the United States had offered Pakistan $400 million in aid, half of it military, during the next two years. But other high-ranking Pakistani officials said privately that they considered the U.S. aid package inadequate.

Pakistanis noted that it appeared to include no new airplanes, which are considered a primary military need. The United States wants to avoid helping Pakistan acquire any military equipment that could be used against India.

But the official view here is that the re-election of Indira Gandhi as the Indian prime minister has increased the need for an across-the-board military refurbishing. Mrs. Gandhi is considered more hostile to Pakistan than the government that she succeeded and considerably more friendly to the Soviet Union. A Pakistani diplomat said: "We now have to worry about greater hostility not only on the Western front but on the Eastern front as well."

Pakistan, which shares a long border with Afghanistan, is eager to portray itself now as the United States' last friend in the region that stretches from Iran to India, and to use the opportunity to improve what had been badly deteriorating relations between this government and Washington.

Lord Carrington spent the day touring camps of refugees who have fled the fighting in Afghanistan between Moslem rebels and Soviet troops backing the regime of President Babrak Karmal. "One can only be very sad at the size of the problem which faces Pakistan," Lord Carrington said of the refugees. "It has been a very difficult time for them."

He compared the Afghan refugees to the East Germans who fled their country before the Berlin Wall was erected and to the "boat people" of Vietnam. "All these people have one thing in common," he said. "That is that they cannot find it possible to live under Communism."

Iran's Baluchis Said to Aid Afghan Rebels

(Continued from Page 1)

area where Iran, Afghanistan and Pakistan converge. They are accustomed to ranging over the frontiers, and many Baluchis in Iran have relatives on the other side of both borders. They share the Sunni Moslem tenets of the Afghan and Pakistani Baluchis rather than the Shiite creed dominant in Iran. Therefore, it has been logical for Afghan Baluchi refugees to head for Iran as well as Pakistan.

About 6,000 Afghan refugees are living near the Baluchistan-Seistan provincial capital, Zahedan. About 5,000 have moved into refugee camps around Zabul, 80 miles north of Zahedan. They reportedly include some guerrillas.

The English-language newspaper Tehran Times quoted a spokesman for the Ettehadol Moslemin party yesterday as having said that Afghan rebels were coming across the border at night and going back with weapons, food and medical supplies provided by the Baluchis in Iran.

Clashes Continue

From Agency Dispatches

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, Jan. 16 — Clashes between Soviet troops and Afghan insurgents are continuing in eight principal regions of Afghanistan, diplomatic and military sources said today.

They said that the fighting was heaviest in the mountainous, tribal eastern end of the country but was also taking place in the west.

The sources, with expert knowledge of Afghanistan, said that occasional sniper attacks and ambushes were occurring on roads throughout the country, except on the road linking Kabul with the Pakistani border at the Khyber Pass.

Moslem rebels, meanwhile, said that thousands of Soviet trucks carrying coal, firewood and arms were crossing the Amu Darya River into Afghanistan on newly erected pontoon bridges to provision Russian troops for a winter stay.

In New Delhi, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India said today that the Soviet Union was not justified in intervening in Afghanistan and that India had not supported the action.

"I don't think we supported the [Soviet] action," she said after a 45-minute meeting with Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington of Britain. "No country is justified in entering another country." Mrs. Gandhi, who reassumed office Monday, said that India was considering a response to the situation.

Romania Critical

Romania, in the first such action by a Soviet ally in Eastern Europe, has also criticized Russia's intervention in Afghanistan.

In a statement released last night in Bucharest by the Romanian news agency, that country's ambassador to the United Nations, Teodor Marinescu, warned that "the situation created in Afghanistan greatly worries the peoples and represents a serious danger to peace, to the policy of detente."

Romania did not vote Monday in the UN General Assembly on the resolution that all foreign troops be withdrawn from Afghanistan. Until now only two Communist states in Europe — Yugoslavia and Albania, both nonaligned — had criticized the Soviet move.

In Moscow, Tass reported today that Afghanistan's minister of information, Abdul Madjid Sarboland, had sharply criticized the activities of Western reporters "who come to Afghanistan not to inform but rather to maliciously misinform the international public and to engage in subversive activities."

Managua Names Son of Somoza In 1978 Slaying

MANAGUA, Jan. 16 (AP) — Anastasio Somoza Portocarrero, a son of Nicaragua's exiled former president, was accused formally yesterday of plotting the murder of Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, a newspaper publisher.

Ten other persons were accused in the killing, including Dr. Pedro Ramos, a U.S. citizen of Cuban ancestry who ran a commercial blood bank and was criticized harshly in Chamorro's paper, La Prensa. Dr. Ramos is believed to be living in Miami, and Gen. Somoza's son reportedly is in Honduras. The former president lives in Paraguay.

If Mr. Somoza Portocarrero were extradited to stand trial he would face a maximum of 30 years in prison. Nicaragua has no death penalty.

Chamorro, a leading critic of the government of former President Anastasio Somoza, was shot to death on a street in Managua on Jan. 10, 1978. The assassination touched off an insurrection that led to the fall of Gen. Somoza last July. The accusation was presented in the name of Chamorro's widow, Violeta, a member of the junta that now rules Nicaragua.

79 Killed by India Cold

NEW DELHI, Jan. 16 (UPI) — The death toll in a cold spell sweeping through Bihar, one of India's poorest states, rose to 79 today, the Press Trust of India reported. The eastern state was chilled by temperatures dropping to around 46 degrees Fahrenheit (8 degrees Celsius).

Iran Threatens to Halt Oil To Backers of Sanctions

(Continued from Page 1)

spokesman confirmed today that Iranian military personnel, including army officers and naval students, were being trained in Britain. The spokesman would not say how many members of the Iranian armed forces were attending courses at British defense establishments but said that most were naval students.

The disclosure of the Iranian students' presence was made by a Labor Party member of Parliament who accused the government of hypocrisy in allowing Iranian military personnel to be trained in Britain while expressing support for U.S. President Carter.

Arrests Reported

Meanwhile, Iranian exile sources in Paris said that revolutionary guards had arrested between 40 and 50 persons in three cities following the seizure of a former army officer in Tabriz who was accused of involvement in recent fighting in that city.

The sources, who are in contact with opposition groups in Iran, said that the arrests took place in Tabriz, Qom and Meshed. They also said that 11 persons, including two former army colonels, had been executed last weekend in Tabriz. They were accused of fomenting unrest.

Meanwhile, quoting UN sources in New York, the U.S. television network ABC reported last night that the Iranian Foreign Ministry sent a message to its chief delegate at the United Nations, Mansour Farhang, stating that Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim was now acceptable to Ayatollah Khomeini. Neither Mr. Waldheim nor Mr. Farhang was available for confirmation.

In Tehran, U.S. reporters were leaving after being expelled by the government. The U.S. reporters were given until Friday to leave unless they could produce a satisfactory reason for not meeting the deadline. The Foreign Ministry said that bureau chiefs would have slightly longer to wrap up their operations.

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Washington Wants Speedup in Talks

U.S., Israel at Odds Over Autonomy Issue

By William Claiborne

JERUSALEM, Jan. 16 (WP) — Israel and the United States today appeared on a collision course over whether a speedup in efforts to resolve the Palestinian issue is essential to reach stability in the Middle East and East Asia.

For the Israeli government, the Islamic upheaval in Iran and the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan provided reasons for putting the Palestinian problem on a backburner and encouraging increased U.S. military presence in the area.

Mr. Begin and his advisers are far too circumspect to display any satisfaction over the fact that the events of recent months have eclipsed the Palestinian issue and enhanced Israel's position as a strategic asset to the United States. But privately, Israeli policymakers had let it be known they were not displeased that the moribund negotiations on Arab self-governance in the West Bank and Gaza Strip would remain so while world attention focused on the issue of growing Soviet influence in the region.

Officials have become gradually more interested in a deployment of U.S. forces in the Middle East and talk about bilateral defense pacts has been increasingly heard, even though Israel still insists that it is the United States' responsibility to initiate such a move, and not Israel's.

Consequently, news from Washington that the Carter administration intends to accelerate the effort to solve the Palestinian problem, in the belief that a solution is vital to achieving stability in the Middle East and East Asia, was received cooly in the prime minister's office.

"We were surprised, to say the least," a Begin aide said. "In the context of what is happening in the whole region, raising the [Palestinian] issue to this level makes it almost ludicrous. It sounds a bit like an excuse for failures in other directions."

The official added that "the worst thing that can happen to the peace process today is to force the pace." He characterized the U.S. move as "panicky" and suggested that the Carter administration "is looking for a diversion of the real issue, which is the domination of the region by the Soviet Union."

"It's laughable to think that the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan has anything to do with Arabs in Kalkilya," the source said, referring to a West Bank town.

For several weeks, Mr. Begin and his Cabinet ministers have been warning about a deterioration of the situation in the region, couching what seemed like overtures to the United States for more direct military involvement in broad references to the interests of the free world.

More Danger to West

In remarks this week to a visiting delegation of British Conservative members of Parliament, Mr. Begin said that hasty moves toward granting Palestinians their independence in the West Bank would only heighten the danger to the West because the Soviet Union could be invited into a Palestinian state just as it was into Afghanistan.

"It's a two-hour flight from Odessa, and then you have in the heart of the Middle East a Soviet base, a mortal danger to us and a real peril to the whole free world," Mr. Begin said. He pointedly noted the Soviet influence in Syria, Iraq, Libya, South Yemen and Ethiopia.

Mr. Begin and other high Israeli officials have also recently taken great pains to note that the Palestine Liberation Organization, which West Bank and Gaza Strip political leaders insist is the only legitimate negotiating authority, has repeatedly endorsed the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

As Israeli officials have been given to understand, the U.S. proposal to move faster on Palestinian autonomy is based on the premise that the Palestinian issue has prevented many moderate Middle Eastern countries from helping the United States achieve stability in the region in various ways, including the loan of military facilities and even the signing of defense pacts. If Israel and Egypt quickly reached agreement on autonomy, the reasoning goes, Saudi Arabia, the Gulf states, Morocco, Tunisia and even Jordan would be more amenable to lending assistance to an increased U.S. military involvement in the region.

Begin Quotes PLO

JERUSALEM, Jan. 15 (AP) — Prime Minister Begin today linked the PLO to the Soviet intervention of Afghanistan and the seizure of U.S. hostages in Tehran, saying he hoped the world would now understand "the true nature" of the PLO.

Mr. Begin's made the statement in a speech to the Knesset (parliament) on his talks last week in Aswan, Egypt, with President Anwar Sadat.

Mr. Begin opened his address with an attack on the Islamic revolution in Iran and the Soviet intervention and quoted from what he said were two PLO communiques supporting the Russians and the Iranian leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

The first said the Iranian revolution "is a sister of the Palestinian struggle and an unbreakable covenant exists between them." The second supported the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan as justified aid to a "friendly country."

"This has special importance, not only from the humanitarian point of view, but also for us," Mr. Begin said. "Now we hope that opinion throughout the world, after hearing these words of covenant with [illegible] blind hatred . . . will understand the nature of the enemy we face."

Syria Backs Russia

DAMASCUS, Jan. 16 (UPI) — Syria's delegate to an international meeting of hard-line opponents of the Camp David accords today opened the talks by saying that the Soviet Union, not the United States, was the true friend of the Arab and Moslem peoples.

The conference was attended by the foreign ministers of Syria, Algeria, South Yemen, Libya and a representative of the PLO.

Vance: Russians Must Quit Afghanistan Within Month

(Continued from Page 1)

Egyptians and Israelis later this month.

• Despite the visible improvement in Chinese-U.S. relations, Mr. Vance sought to put some distance between the two governments. He said that although Washington and Peking might have a degree of "parallelism" on Afghanistan, "that does not mean that there is any military alliance or such relationship between the United States and China." He said that he was disappointed by China's refusal to vote for sanctions against Iran in the UN Security Council. It did not participate in the vote on the resolution, which was vetoed by the Soviet Union.

In Washington, Mr. Vance has long been regarded as the administration's chief advocate of pursuing better relations with the Russians. He acknowledged in the interview that he had wrongly predicted an improvement in ties as a result of the strategic arms limitation treaty.

But if Mr. Vance was unhappy or surprised by the turn for the worse, he did not acknowledge it.

'No Disagreement'

"Obviously, the action which was taken in Afghanistan by them has dealt a blow to our bilateral relations. That is too bad, but we live in the real world and we have to respond to it in a clear and firm way and we have done so," he said, referring to the economic and political measures already announced.

Mr. Vance has often been at odds in the past with Zbigniew Brzezinski, the White House national security adviser, on how to deal with the Russians, but he said that in the current crisis there was "no disagreement" within the administration. Mr. Brzezinski has said the same thing.

Pounding his fist on his desk for emphasis, Mr. Vance declared: "The plain fact is that the Soviet Union committed aggression in a naked way by moving their forces in vast numbers into a neighboring country; in short, it invaded a country. The consequence of this must be that there must be a sharp and clear response."

He refused, however, to endorse the view that relations were permanently set back. Allowing room for some incentive for the Russians to withdraw their troops from Afghanistan, Mr. Vance said: "I think it is too early at this point to say what the long-range outcome is going to be."

The administration believes that the Soviet Union has invested considerable prestige in holding the Olympics in Moscow and that a boycott by the United States and other countries would be a heavy blow. But at the same time, the administration recognizes that such action might be a severe shock to the Olympics movement.

Olympic Committee Says Moscow Stays Games Site

(Continued from Page 1)

ing to bear a hefty share of the cost of not holding the Games in Moscow in retaliation for the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. But Julian Roosevelt, a U.S. member of the IOC, said, "The only people who get hurt are the athletes who have a chance to win."

U.S. officials said that Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher is sounding out European leaders, and that there have been suggestions the Games be held in Munich or Montreal, both sites of recent Games.

But with the exception of Britain, where Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has made clear she will support a boycott — and more than 100 members of Parliament today called for a boycott of the Moscow Games or a transfer to another site — the reaction has been lukewarm.

Britain is an excellent example of a major problem facing any Western government proposing a boycott: The British Olympic Association is independent of the government, and Mrs. Thatcher cannot legally prevent British athletes from competing in Moscow. The situation is true of the U.S. Olympic Committee and those of most Western countries.

And the IOC also has a contract with the Moscow organizers.

Fraser, Ohira Score Soviet Intervention

CANBERRA, Australia, Jan. 16 (Reuters) — Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser of Australia and Premier Masayoshi Ohira of Japan said today that the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan is "extraordinarily serious," officials here reported.

The two leaders also said that steps should be taken to assure Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan and to make similar moves too costly for Moscow to contemplate in the future, the officials said.

Salvador Guerrillas Seen Extending Execution Date

From Agency Dispatches

SAN SALVADOR, Jan. 16 — Leftist guerrillas stayed silent today on the fate of kidnapped South African Ambassador Archibald Gardner Dunn, but sources here said the captors had apparently agreed to extend the deadline for his execution.

"There are some developments in process," said a source who asked not to be identified.

The guerrillas threatened to kill Mr. Dunn tonight if their demands were not met. The demands included publication of a political manifesto in 102 countries and 65 languages, severance of Salvadoran diplomatic ties with Chile and official recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organization. Mr. Dunn was kidnapped Nov. 28.

Another guerrilla organization said yesterday it would execute a kidnapped coffee magnate by sundown today if his family did not pay the captors a "war tax." The Revoutionary People's Army, one of El Salvador's three leftist groups keeping pressure on the civilian-military junta that deposed President Carlos Humberto Romero last year, said it would kill Jaime Alberto Hill, kidnapped lat Oct. 31.

"We have set an execution deadline that will expire tomorrow at 6 p.m. for Jaime Alberto Hill," the guerrillas said in a communique sent to news media here. "The Hill oligarchy . . . is one of the so-called 14 families that run our country [and] the military governments and finances the [rightist terrorist] White Warriors' Union."

The communique said that Mr. Hill's family was given 48 hours to "pay a war tax, which until now it has refused to pay."

Earlier yesterday, El Salvador's junta appointed five Christian Democrats, an army colonel and two independents to Cabinet-level posts in its shaky six-day-old government. Christian Democrats were named the ministries of interior, justice, finance and economics and to the attorney general's office. The army appointee, Col. Rodolfo Giron, will head the Ministry of Health.

The officials will fill some of the jobs left vacant two weeks ago when the entire Cabinet and all three civilian members of the junta resigned to protest the military's alleged rightist shift since it toppled Gen. Romero in a coup Oct. 15.

The two military members of the junta, Cols. Adolfo Majano and Jaime Gutierrez, later made a deal with the Christian Democratic Party and formed a ruling alliance that already has come under attack from leftists and terrorist groups.

In the latest violence, terrorists killed a national guardsman and a former congressman, and briefly overran four impoverished San Salvador suburbs Monday night. The gunmen pulled off-duty guard Pvt. Carlos Florez from his car in the suburb of San Jacinto and shot him to death.

Police blamed leftist guerrillas for the killing Monday night of Mario Cuellar, a former congressman with alleged ties to the rightist terrorist organization known as Orden.

Allies Plan Sanctions

(Continued from Page 1)

pean and Japanese officials are just beginning and it is still too early to say that a shift in policy is actually under way.

During the interview today, Mr. Cooper said that Phillip Habib, senior adviser to Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, was en route to Tokyo for talks with Japanese officials similar to those that have been taking place in Europe.

Of particular concern to European officials and businessmen is how an embargo on exports of Soviet-bound high technology not restricted under COCOM rules could work. In Brussels yesterday, West German Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher said that the Europeans "should fill no gaps created by American action against the Soviet Union and this ranges from cereals to high technology."

Thai Journalist Held for Sedition

TAIPEI, Jan. 16 (UPI) — Taiwan Garrison Command said today that enough evidence has been collected to indict Shih Ming-teh, the general manager of the dissident magazine Formosa, on charge of sedition and that he would be put on trial soon.

The spokesman for Taiwan's highest security agency was commenting on charges by Mr. Shih's wife, Linda Arrigo Shih, that her husband had been executed. Mr. Shih is in San Diego after being deported by Taiwan.

The spokesman said that Mr. Shih had been arrested in connection with a rally on Dec. 10 in Kaohsiung in which the authorities said that protesters injured 183 unarmed policemen who were trying to halt the demonstration. The rally was called by Formosa magazine.

DEATH NOTICE

KROVT, SOPHIE (SONYA) — January 13, 1980. Beloved wife of the late Boris, devoted mother of Yanna and loving grandmother of Anthony and Diane. Services were held in New York on Wednesday, Jan. 16th. In lieu of flowers, contribution to Cancer Research will be appreciated.

Timetable

Hunting Unit in U.S. Case-Action Deadline

By A.O. Sulzberger Jr.

'ON, Jan. 16 (NYT) tment of Justice has u deadline for taking pproximately 250 cas- f Nazi war criminals in the United States. ases date to the years d War II.

s to reach the end of *files . . .* either hav- with the court or hav- d entirely for lack of aid Philip Heymann, ney general, in a re- American Jewish lead-

nn, who heads the de- iminal division, over- e of Special Investiga- is assigned to investi- l Nazi war criminals.

ie announcement fol- eek's shakeup of the igations office, which signment to other du- Mendelsohn, who es- unit. Officials at the hat a reason for an- deadline was to make despite Mr. Mendel- al, the unit's work was

ing to bring this chap- without bypassing any is promise," said Mr. I've got my reputation little bit."

nd of the war, only one al has been sent back United States to West stand trial. Four other ases have been tried in ; two are on appeal and iting judicial decision.

nann's letter followed a week between the lead- major Jewish groups, n and Attorney Gener- Civiletti. "I felt reas- hat both Mr. Heymann 'iviletti were telling us ommitment of the De- f Justice to this en- aid Henry Siegman, ex- ector of the American gress.

t the meeting were Ber- executive vice president rican Jewish Committee Perlmutter, national di- the Anti-Defamation

on to the cases on file of azi war criminals living here, the office has in the last six months added another 75. Walter Rockler, who directs the office, said the new cases and any others that may appear in the future would not be included in the 1980 deadline.

"We have a number of cases in the files that are junk, that's the way I would describe them," said Mr. Rockler. He included in that category anonymous phone calls that report people as Nazis because they speak German. "The sooner we get rid of these the better," he said. They represent between 15 and 20 percent of the cases, he said.

Reservations

Rep. Elizabeth Holtzman, D-N.Y., who led congressional efforts to improve the status and increase the budget of the Nazi investigation unit, expressed reservations about the timetable. "It's a very ambitious goal, and I hope it can be met in a way that meets professional standards," she said. "I don't want to see meritorious cases closed down to meet a goal."

Mr. Rockler, a prosecutor at the postwar Nuremberg trials, was hired as director in May and will resign at the end of March to return to private practice. Allan Ryan, a lawyer from the solicitor general's office, is expected to replace him. "We will not sweep anyone under the rug," said Mr. Ryan. "We'll close no case until we're absolutely sure there is no case against him."

The office has almost finished its first canvass of the cases on file. Four or five are only awaiting court scheduling, said Mr. Rockler, who commented that the situation was "slow as hell." Trial and deportation processes, with appeals, can take as long as six or seven years, he said.

Some of the cases have been dormant more than 20 years. One man, Andrija Artukovic, was ordered deported in 1949, but the order was stayed. The office recently filed a motion to reconsider the stay order.

Investigators are also checking a list of 6,000 SS officers who were assigned to concentration camps to see if any of them have entered the United States. A preliminary check against immigration records indicates that several of them may be living in the United States.



Associated Press

Sen. Kennedy leaves Washington airport on a campaign trip.

Kennedy Has 2d Briefing On Chappaquiddick Issue

By Ronald J. Ostrow

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (LAT) — Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., escalating his efforts to blunt the damage of the Chappaquiddick incident to his presidential campaign, attended yesterday what was termed a technical briefing on tidal flows around the island. The briefing was held to rebut the latest published claim that he lied in describing the incident.

At one point, waving a cigar for emphasis, Sen. Kennedy jumped in to finish an admiralty lawyer's explanation. He declared that a central point in the criticism of his version of the accident's aftermath "is wrong, is wrong, is dead wrong."

Sen. Kennedy denounced — as irresponsible, shoddy, incomplete and distorted — a report in The Washington Star yesterday that his version of how he swam from Chappaquiddick Island to Martha's Vineyard after the fatal automobile accident was open to grave doubt.

The Star said that its study had found that Sen. Kennedy would not have been swept out toward the sea and nearly drowned when he swam the narrow channel between Chappaquiddick and Edgartown, as he had testified. Instead, the newspaper said, topographic changes had switched the current so that he would have been pulled into the harbor — not out of it.

The Star described this as a crucial element in Sen. Kennedy's account of the night in July, 1969, when Mary Jo Kopechne drowned in the car that he has said he drove off the side of a bridge on the Massachusetts island. The newspaper noted that Sen. Kennedy had cited his exhaustion and sense of drowning when he swam across the channel as a reason for failing to report the accident to police for 10 hours.

Experts retained by Sen. Kennedy, two admiralty lawyers and an ocean engineer, disputed the Star's findings, and Sen. Kennedy's aides produced statements from experts cited by the Star contending that they had been misquoted.

The briefing took place in a Senate Judiciary Committee room with Sen. Kennedy sitting at the head of a long conference table alongside the admiralty lawyers and the scientist. Sen. Kennedy is the chairman of the Judiciary Committee.

As the experts pointed to four enlarged aerial photographs of the channel and surrounding water, Sen. Kennedy often nodded in agreement. He said that he thought it interesting that the Star and the Reader's Digest had published similar accounts questioning his swim back to Edgartown within one day of each other, more than 10 years after the accident. Sen. Kennedy declined to elaborate and his aides would not explain what he meant.

Sen. Kennedy's participation raised the question of why the managers of his campaign, which has been suffering more than he expected from Chappaquiddick, decided to draw attention to the issue. The technical briefing, as the campaign office termed it, was the second in two days on Chappaquiddick. The earlier briefing dealt with the Reader's Digest report (IHT, Jan. 16).

Kennedy aides said late yesterday that, after it became apparent that the Star was dealing in "alleged scientific information," campaign advisers decided that Sen. Kennedy would combat such data with his own scientific experts.

A Kennedy adviser attributed the intensity of the effort to discredit the Star's account to the fact that the story was one of a series that Kennedy aides believed would challenge more of Sen. Kennedy's explanation. It was also apparent that the Kennedy camp believed that it had caught a critic in an error and that this gave it the opportunity to deal with the issue aggressively and positively.

Knocks Down Law Restricting Federal Financing

Judge Broadens Coverage of Medicaid for Abortions

By Joseph P. Fried

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 (NYT) — A judge yesterday declared unconstitutional the controversial legislation that severely restricts federal financing for abortions for indigent women.

The judge, John Dooling Jr. of Federal District Court in Brooklyn, ordered that officials resume authorizing the expenditure of Medicaid funds to help pay for "medically necessary abortions provided by duly certified providers."

To provide time for an appeal to be filed, Judge Dooling delayed enforcement of his judgment for 30 days. An appeal to the Supreme Court was immediately announced by the Justice Department.

In his decision, Judge Dooling defined medically necessary abortions as those "that are necessary in the professional judgment of the pregnant woman's attending physician, exercised in the light of all factors, physical, emotional, psychological, familial, and the woman's age, relevant to the health-related well-being of the pregnant woman."

The current version of the legislation he struck down, known as the Hyde Amendment, permits federal payments for abortions only in cases in which a woman's life would be endangered if the fetus were carried to full term or where a pregnancy has resulted from an incident of rape or incest that has been promptly reported.

If the Dooling decision is allowed to stand, it will have a major social, economic and political effect. For this reason the ruling had been anxiously awaited by both sides in the bitter controversy over the abortion issue.

"If his order is upheld, the federal government will have to pay its share in all the states, and the states must offer the service and pay their share," said Rhonda Copelon of the Center for Constitutional Rights, who was a key attorney on the pro-abortion side.

The court recently announced that it would hear arguments on a ruling by a federal district court in Illinois, which, last April, declared the Hyde Amendment unconstitutional but did not order the government to stop implementing it.

Gerald Bodell, an attorney for several persons who had intervened in the case on behalf of the Hyde Amendment, said, "There is no basis in the Constitution that would justify this ruling."

While the Supreme Court in 1973 *extensively broadened the general* rights of women to have abortions, the court, in 1977, reduced the obligations of states to finance the operations.

"The same issues were involved in our case," Mr. Bodell said, explaining why he felt that Judge Dooling had not acted in accord with the latest court decisions on the obligations of government entities to finance abortions.

Those represented by Mr. Bodell in the case were Rep. Henry Hyde, the Illinois Republican for whom the Hyde Amendment is named; Sen. Jesse Helms, D-N.C., and former Sen. James Buckley, R-Con-N.Y.

The class-action suit had been filed against the Department of Health, Education and Welfare in 1976 by Planned Parenthood in behalf of a Brooklyn woman, Cora McCrae, who had been refused Medicaid funds for an abortion.

In his ruling, the judge held: "To deny necessary medical assistance for the lawful and medically necessary procedure of abortion is to violate the pregnant woman's First and Fifth Amendment rights."

U.S. Commission Gloomy on Rights in '79

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (WP) — The Civil Rights Commission, in a somewhat gloomy report, yesterday labeled 1979 a year of drift in civil rights, relieved occasionally by positive initiatives.

The commission, headed by former Health, Education and Welfare Secretary Arthur Flemming, said that 25 years after the Supreme Court outlawed public school segregation, nearly half of all minority-group schoolchildren remain in "racially isolated schools." And Congress, through anti-busing and other legislative riders, has prevented federal agencies from taking action to offset this.

"The commission also said that "housing discrimination remains widespread throughout the United States," with a "grim pattern indicating that minority families and those headed by women pay disproportionately high costs for flawed, deteriorating and overcrowded housing."

It was particularly critical of the Carter administration and Congress for providing funds for only about 257,000 new subsidized rental units for the poor in the current fiscal year. The commission said the 1968 Federal Housing Act set a goal of 600,000 units a year, which has never been met.

The commission also said employment rates for minority-group members and women still lagged significantly behind those of white men.

"During the third quarter of 1979 the unemployment rate for black males 20 and over was 8.3 percent and 5.5 percent for Hispanics compared with 3.3 percent for white males," it said.

"The 1960s brought us good laws," said the commission in issuing its report on the 51st anniversary of the birth of the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., "and they were enhanced in the 1970s by strong judicial decisions.

"Yet the lack of enforcement by the executive branch of government, the weakening of good legislation by Congress and the diminishing will and vision on the part of many Americans are discouraging."

While it saw relatively little progress in most areas, the commission said there were some hopeful rulings and developments.

In housing, it cited administration support for beefing up federal anti-discrimination laws. In education, it praised a Supreme Court ruling upholding findings of intentional segregation by the Dayton and Columbus, Ohio, school systems; defeat of a proposed constitutional amendment against school busing and of several other attempts in Congress to further restrict federal agencies' efforts to foster desegregation, and the elevation of the director of the Office for Civil Rights to the status of an assistant secretary in the new Department of Education.

The commission concluded: "Segregated school systems will continue to operate in many communities [and] widespread discrimination in employment [and] housing will continue into the '80s" unless enforcement efforts are considerably strengthened.

Icelandic Party Gets Cabinet Bid

REYKJAVIK, Jan. 16 (UPI) — President Kristjan Eldjarn asked the People's Alliance party yesterday to try to form a new government, the third attempt since the general elections early last month.

Both Geir Hallgrimsson of the Conservative Party and Steingrimur Hermannsson, the Progressive Party leader, have failed to form a coalition government since the elections, which gave the Progressives the greatest gains in Parliament.

The People's Alliance, led by Ludvik Josepsson, has never headed a government.

er Terms College Tests Admission Unreliable

By Edward B. Fiske

ORK (NYT) — Ralph consumer advocate, in a the Educational Testing s charged that the coun- t college admission test- eation makes "false and iated" claims for its

ler said that the Scholas- e Test and other tests de- the service add little reli- mation to high school predicting academic per- n the first year of college. the 554-page document Washington. He was ac- l by representatives of the the Association of Black sts and the Mexican- Legal Defense and Edu- nd.

ler also charged that the m had covered up evi- t coaching can improve , and he said that the consequence of the use of ed admissions tests has minimize social mobility, among minority groups. its were conceived by the s for the upper class," r said in a statement ac- g the report, "and have a formidable barrier to students, unjustly dimin- ir higher education and ortunities."

s of the Educational Test- e denied the major allega- e report, contending that a high correlation be- formance on the tests and the first year of college. ington, William Turnbull, of the Princeton-based ganization, said he had to examine the report for hours, and added: "My n of it at this point is that ery little in it that is new more of it *is misleading* htening."

ider said the service had "a rare kind of corporate e power to change the way nk about their own poten- hrough the passive accepti- heir test scores by admis- cers, to decide who will be nd who will be denied ac- lucation and career oppor-

this report makes clear," is that ETS's claim to mea- itude and predict success and unsubstantiated, and described as a specialized raud."

port noted that the princi- fication of the SAT and admissions tests was that bled admissions officers to reshman grades. Using its alysis of data gathered by g service, the Nader report that the aptitude tests "on age predict grades only 8 to nt better than random pre- with a pair of dice." Howev- ervice's anaylsis of the same using different statistical suggests a significantly correlation between test nd first-year college grades. esting service was founded ago to develop admissions e administered by sponsors the College Board, the Law Admission Council and other groups. Its Scholasic Aptitude Test, known as the SAT, is given to 1.4 million college-bound high school students annually. Its other tests include the Law School Admission test, the Graduate Record Examinations and the Graduate Management Admission Test.

N.Y. Law

Allan Nairn, a Nader employee, said the report was based on more than 200 interviews and hundreds of internal ETS and government documents.

Last spring the New York State Legislature passed the Admission Testing Act of 1979, which addresses many of the issues raised by Mr. Nader. The major force behind the legislation was the Nader-affiliated New York Public Interest Research Group.

The most important requirement of the law is that, when sponsors of standardized admissions tests report student scores, they must also publish the questions and provide students with a copy of their answer sheet and the answer key.

The legislation was vigorously resisted by the testing industry, which said that it would result in higher costs and decreased services. Two weeks ago, however, the service and four of the major test sponsors, including the College Board, said that, while still opposing the legislation, they now endorse many of its principles, including limited disclosure of test questions.

Los Angeles May Ban Adults-Only Housing

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 16 (AP) — The City Council took a key step yesterday toward banning adult-only apartment buildings with a 14-0 vote approving a draft ordinance aimed at landlords who will not rent to families with children.

The measure would ban discrimination in rental housing on the basis of age, except in nonprofit or rent-subsidized buildings for elderly persons. A final vote was scheduled for next week. Pat Russell, a council member, cited a study that said that 71 percent of the city's apartment units were closed to families with children and that another 15 percent imposed limitations on children.

President's Mother Sees Reagan As GOP Candidate . . . if He Lives

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 16 (UPI) — Former California Gov. Ronald Reagan should win the Republican presidential nomination "if he doesn't die first," Lillian Carter predicted yesterday.

The president's mother, in her outspoken style that has gotten her into hot water in the past, cracked jokes about her son's opponents *in both parties during an appearance* at Huntingdon College, the first stop on a one-day campaign tour in Alabama.

Replying to a reporter's question about whom she expects to win the Republican nomination, Mrs. Carter replied, "Well, it looks like Reagan if he doesn't die first."

"I haven't seen him since I saw him in a movie and that was 30 years ago, but the way the Republicans talk about him he's on his last legs," she said.

Taking a poke at democratic hopeful Sen. Edward Kennedy, she said, "I don't know anything about issues and the two things I don't discuss are the issues and Chappaquiddick."

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Officials Uncertain of Recovery

Tito's Health Stable; Military 'Vigilant'

By Ruth E. Gruber

BELGRADE, Jan. 16 (UPI) — President Tito's condition appeared to have stabilized today, but the armed forces were observing "heightened vigilance" and a senior diplomat said that officials would not make predictions on his health.

A medical bulletin said that Marshal Tito, 87, had not suffered any "greater difficulties" related to the circulatory blockage in his left leg and that "on the whole [his] general condition is better."

A senior Yugoslav diplomat said, however, that officials had advised him not to leave on a planned vacation next week as it was not known whether Marshal Tito's condition would worsen. "After all, he is 87," the diplomat said.

Marshal Tito underwent surgery on his left leg over the weekend but, despite a temporary improvement, doctors said that the operation, believed to be bypass surgery for an apparent blood clot in the leg, had not been a success.

There was no word as to whether another bypass operation or an amputation would be attempted.

Special Duty

Meanwhile, well-informed Yugoslav sources said that the armed forces were in a state of "heightened vigilance" — short of a general alert, but involving 24-hour special duty.

The sources said also that citizens and especially army reservists were being told to be "vigilant" and not to travel unless necessary.

They said that meetings were being held at workplaces to brief workers on the international situation — including the events in Afghanistan — and their consequences for Yugoslavia, as well as on the president's illness.

A statement issued yesterday after an emergency session of the Communist Party Central Committee declared that all Yugoslavs must unite to face the future.

'Obvious Concern'

"There is obvious concern," a senior Western diplomat said. "Concern over Tito's health with the coincidence of concern over Afghanistan. And, as in any country, the normal contingency precautions are being implemented.

"Tito, of course, could recover and be back at work in a couple weeks. But in the meantime, if the government didn't take the actions they are taking, they would be derelict in their duties."

Diplomatic sources also said that they had been advised that Yugoslav officials would not attend diplomatic receptions or other such functions until further notice.

Brief daily medical bulletins have been the only official source of news on Marshal Tito's condition.

Tass Denies Threat

MOSCOW, Jan. 16 (AP) — Tass denied today that Yugoslavia faced any Soviet threat, despite what it called the two countries' "differences in approach" to some world issues.

A Tass commentary entitled "A New Bluff" attacked what it called "truly fantastic concoctions" in the Western press "trying to ascribe to the Soviet Union some anti-Yugoslav intentions."

Tass said that such claims were "crude, provocative and false," and that "relations between the Soviet and Yugoslav peoples are marked by profound friendliness."

Yugoslavia underlined its independent stand Monday by supporting the UN resolution that called for the withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan.

Soviet Spies Used Canada as a Base, Review Says, Quoting Secret Report

TORONTO, Jan. 16 (AP) — Russian spies controlled by the Soviet Consulate in Montreal had contacts with leaders in Canadian government and industry and used Canada as a staging area for covert operations in other parts of the world, according to a secret police report published today in a Canadian magazine.

The report, leaked to This Magazine, a small leftist monthly, was prepared in 1976 by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for government ministers and other top officials. The RCMP went to court last year to stop publication of the report, but a judge ruled recently that it was not covered by Canada's Official Secrets Act.

The report identified Vladimir Gavryushkin, later appointed Soviet consul general in Montreal, as a key intelligence operative who used his contacts with members of Parliament and leaders of business and academic circles to gather information. He also "counseled leading figures in the Communist Party in Canada," the report said.

It said that Mr. Gavryushkin tried to do most of his work in the open to prevent a disruption of relations between the Soviet Union and Canada.

"Overt tactics have led to the infusion into Canada of more sophisticated Russian intelligence service officers able to interact with officials at the highest levels of Canadian society," the report said. "Key targets are the business and academic communities, governmental and scientific elites, research establishments, unions, political parties and the military and ethnic communities."

Planes Grounded by Hail

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 16 (AP) — Hail grounded 12 of South African Airways' fleet of 36 planes yesterday, and flights will be disrupted for at least a week.



Associated Press

STOP THIEF — Some of the 16 new gates installed in the Paris Metro intended to stop gate-crashing, practiced by 2.5 percent of the 4 million passengers the subway system carries each day. Officials say this is not so much for the money to be gained, but for the principle.

Regime to Ask for Vote of Confidence

3 Members of Belgian Coalition Ousted

BRUSSELS, Jan. 16 (UPI) — The government coalition today split over the devolution issue and Premier Wilfried Martens asked King Baudouin to dismiss two ministers and a secretary of state. The king accepted his request, a court announcement said.

The three were members of the Brussels French-speakers Front (FDF), which demanded equal status for the capital as a third region in a federal-type Belgium, along with Dutch-speaking Flanders and French-speaking Wallonia.

A government spokesman said the three FDF members had withdrawn their earlier agreement with a government project for the next step in the devolution program.

Mr. Martens, whose coalition of Christian Democrats, Socialists and FDF took the oath of office in April last year, was received by King Baudouin this afternoon.

Deputy Premier Willy Claes told Parliament the government would make a statement before the Chamber of Representatives tomorrow to ask for a vote of confidence. This indicated that it did not plan to resign as a whole.

Both the Christian Democrat and Socialist parties are organized in autonomous Flemish and French-speaking factions.

The three FDF members made it clear they had not resigned of their own free will. "We have been ousted," a spokesman for External Trade Minister Lucien Outers said.

Pope Says Body Can Reflect Love

VATICAN CITY, Jan. 16 (UPI) — Pope John Paul II said today that the human body was not only for procreation but also for expressing love. At his weekly general audience, the pontiff said: "The human body with its sex, its masculinity and femininity, is not only intended for fecundity and procreation, but for its capacity to express love."

He noted that the Book of Genesis describes Adam and Eve as being "naked and unashamed," which he said meant they were free to give themselves to and love each other mutually in full mastery of themselves.

"Man, receiving woman through her femininity, accepts her as she was made by the creator," said the pope, "in the same way that woman, receiving man, accepts him in the image that God gave him."

Drug Probe Hits 23 U.S. Airmen

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Jan. 16 (AP) — Twenty-three security police at the North American Air Defense Command were stripped of security clearances and transferred to other details as a result of a drug inquiry, Air Force officials said yesterday.

A NORAD spokesman said that the Air Force's Office of Special Investigations had investigated allegations of use of LSD, cocaine, marijuana and amphetamines by about 40 military personnel at NORAD's top-secret Cheyenne Mountain facility, where electronic equipment is used to track air traffic over the continent. Another 60 persons had been investigated at Peterson Air Force Base, to which NORAD is attached.

None Has Enough Votes

Defeated Indian Parties Seek to Form Opposition

NEW DELHI, Jan. 16 (NYT) — Demoralized and fragmented, the opposition parties in India are trying to consolidate what is left of their strength in Parliament to put up an effective opposition to the government of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

With her party having taken two-thirds of the 525 seats in the lower house of Parliament in the recent elections, none of the opposition groups has enough members to gain the status of an official opposition. For this a party must have 10 percent of the total, or 53 seats. The largest opposition group, the Lok Dal of former Prime Minister Charan Singh, has 41. The Janata Party, which displaced Mrs. Gandhi's government in the 1977 elections, has 31.

According to political analysts, Mrs. Gandhi owes her victory largely to the division of opposition votes among the Janata, Lok Dal and Congress parties.

In at least 100 districts, her winning candidates polled only one-third of the votes cast. Mrs. Gandhi's Congress-I (for Indira) got only 42 percent of the total votes and yet won nearly 70 percent of the seats. A similar pattern prevailed in every election until 1977 when the opposition united against her Congress Party and won overwhelmingly.

The call for "unity and cooperation between the democratic elements" in the opposition camp was made almost immediately after the election by Mr. Singh, who said that unity was essential now for preserving the democratic system in India.

"All of us, perhaps, have to learn from experience," Mr. Singh said. "It is not late even now to try for a unity of democratic elements within the old undivided Janata Party based on shared ideals in r... social, cultural, economic a... ical issues."

The response from the o... position groups has been ... enthusiastic. The leaders ... Janata Party contemptuou... dismissed the appeal. They ... angry at Mr. Singh for ha... ken up the Janata Party la... become prime minister ... support of Mrs. Gandhi. ... withdrew her backing Mr. ... dered the dissolution of P... and a general election.

The group most severel... by Mrs. Gandhi's victory ... Congress Party, led by ... who broke with her. De... former chief minister of ... state and the leader of ... said that the election res... gave his group only 13 s... lished that Mrs. Gandhi's ... I was the real Congress ... has suggested that his p... be renamed or be merged ... Gandhi's group.

Bhutto's Kin Sh... Under House A...

KARACHI, Pakistan (Reuters) — The wife and ... of former Prime Minis... Ali Bhutto were transf... to their home in Larkan... Karachi, to serve three ... der house arrest.

Nusrat Bhutto and h... Benazir were arrested ... after President Moham... Haq canceled general el... two women, who have ... of the last two-and-a-h... der house arrest, lead ... party founded by Bhut... executed last April.

U.S. Wants to Rework Pact with U.K., Aide S...

By Carole Shifrin

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (WP) — A key White House aide said yesterday that the Carter administration wants to rework the controversial Bermuda-2 agreement to make air services between the United States and the United Kingdom more competitive.

Simon Lazarus, associate director of the White House domestic policy staff, said the United States would begin pressing later this month for major changes in the agreement to allow more American carriers to fly nonstop to Britain from more U.S. cities and to give the airlines more freedom to set their own prices without government interference.

Consultations on the agreement are scheduled to begin later this month in London, Mr. Lazarus noted in a speech to the International Aviation Club.

Provisions of Bermuda-2, the 1978 agreement that was the first major air-services bilateral pact signed by the Carter administration, have been denounced in the last couple of years for failing to promote the kind of competitive international aviation polic... ident has supported. Fo... while Washington has ... sign agreements with c... tries so the U.S. coul... many airlines to fly a ro... to go, the U.S.-U.K. ... most routes to just one ... airline.

In his remarks yesterd... zarus, who makes recomm... to the president on inte... rate and route matters, c... that British Prime Minister ... ret Thatcher shared Pr... Carter's convictions about r... government intervention.

He quoted statements sh... made about her belief that ... can be no liberty unless there i... nomic liberty," and her prefe... for policies "based on cons... choice and fair competition, ... movement of capital and people.

"We doubt that there is any ... where the case for implemen... this shared philosophy is more ... than the case of air service bet... Great Britain and the U... States," Mr. Lazarus said.

Obituaries

Anne Fogarty, U.S. Fashion Designe...

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 (NYT) — Anne Fogarty, 60, the fashion designer who helped start and became identified with a young American look, died yesterday of a heart attack in her apartment.

A generation of women who grew up in the 1950s remember her tiny-waisted full-skirted dresses, propped with as many as a dozen petticoats, as among the most beautiful styles that they ever wore. They were romantic feminine clothes that were favorites of the young until the chemise was introduced in 1957 and put an end to the frivolous paper doll silhouette.

"She changed the course of junior dressing," said Cathy di Montezemolo, who covered young fashions for Vogue magazine during that time. Mrs. di Montezemolo is now fashion director and a vice president of Lord & Taylor. "She didn't talk down to young people and she bred a whole host of imitators."

Her big success came when she moved to Margot Dresses in 1950, where she remained until 1957. She was one of the designers tapped by Dorothy Shaver, the president of Lord & Taylor, to promote the American look.

$25,000 a Day

"The clothes sold well from the beginning," said Jeane Saxer Eddy, then buyer for the store's Young New Yorker shop, which carried the clothes. "We regularly sold $5,000 worth of her dresses a day, with $35 a typical price. But after Life magazine did a feature on the clothes, sales jumped to $25,000 a day and there were lines from the elevators to the fitting rooms."

On a trip to Europe, the two women attracted attention with their crinoline dresses, said Mrs. Eddy, who now owns a fashion shop in New York. "It was the first exposure of a lot of Europeans, from Ireland to Italy, with American design," she said. "Everybody wanted to know how we packed those petticoats. We each carried big circular bags and, when we had to open them at customs, all the crinolines popped out."

The source for the Fogarty clothes was Dior's New Look, but the designer interpreted it in less serious fabrics such as thin printed cotton, denim and linen, and used less complicated construction to make it a style for the young.

Spanish Gunmen Kill Sympathizer of ETA

LEZO, Spain, Jan. 16 (UPI) — Two gunmen believed to be rightist extremists killed a Basque factory worker sympathetic to the ETA separatist guerrilla movement today.

Police said that Carlos Salside, a member of the Herri Batasuna (Popular Unity) coalition, which reflects militant ETA thinking, was shot twice as he returned to his apartment shortly after midnight.

Benjamin Palencia

MADRID, Jan. 16 (UPI) — Benjamin Palencia, 86, one of Spain's most innovative landscape artists, died today of a heart attack, his family announced.

Mr. Palencia began painting at the age of 7 against the wishes of his family. With the aid of an uncle, he left his native Albacete for Madrid, where he quickly established a reputation as an original talent.

After early exhibitions in Madrid, Berlin and New York, he spent the civil war of the late 1930s close to the fighting front in the Spanish capital, not painting.

"I paint landscapes because, after the civil war, I decided to abandon man for nature," he explained later.

In 1951, Mr. Palencia won the gold medal at the Hispano-American Art Biennial and in 1973 was elected to Madrid's Academia de Bellas Artes. He was acclaimed for having made nature brighter and happier.

Felix J. Bilgrey

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 (NYT) — Felix J. Bilgrey, 55, an executive and lawyer who was a leader in the fight against film censorship for nearly three decades, died on Saturday at his home in Manhattan after a long illness.

Mr. Bilgrey devoted much of his career with the Times Film Corp. to fighting efforts by state and local authorities to censor or bar certain motion pictures. He was vice president and general counsel of the company at the time of his death.

In 1955 he took part in a case in which a 17th-century Massach... censorship law was overtu... Two years later, working ... Abner Mikva, now a U.S. ... Court judge in Washington, ... suaded the Supreme Court ... verse a ban by the city of C... on "The Game of Love," ... based on a story by the Fren... thor Colette.

One of Mr. Bilgrey's maj... forts, although not successfu... made in 1961 when he repre... the Times Film Corp. in a ca... volving the movie "Don Jua... that case, the Supreme Court ... in favor of Chicago's censo... board, holding that freedom ... pression was not an absolute ri...

Herbert Olivecrona

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 16 (A... Herbert Olivecrona, 88, a Sw... brain surgeon, died yesterday. ... ing his active career Dr. Olivec... performed about 10,000 brain ... ations. His contributions to th... velopment of neurosurgery ... considered of extraordinary si... cance.

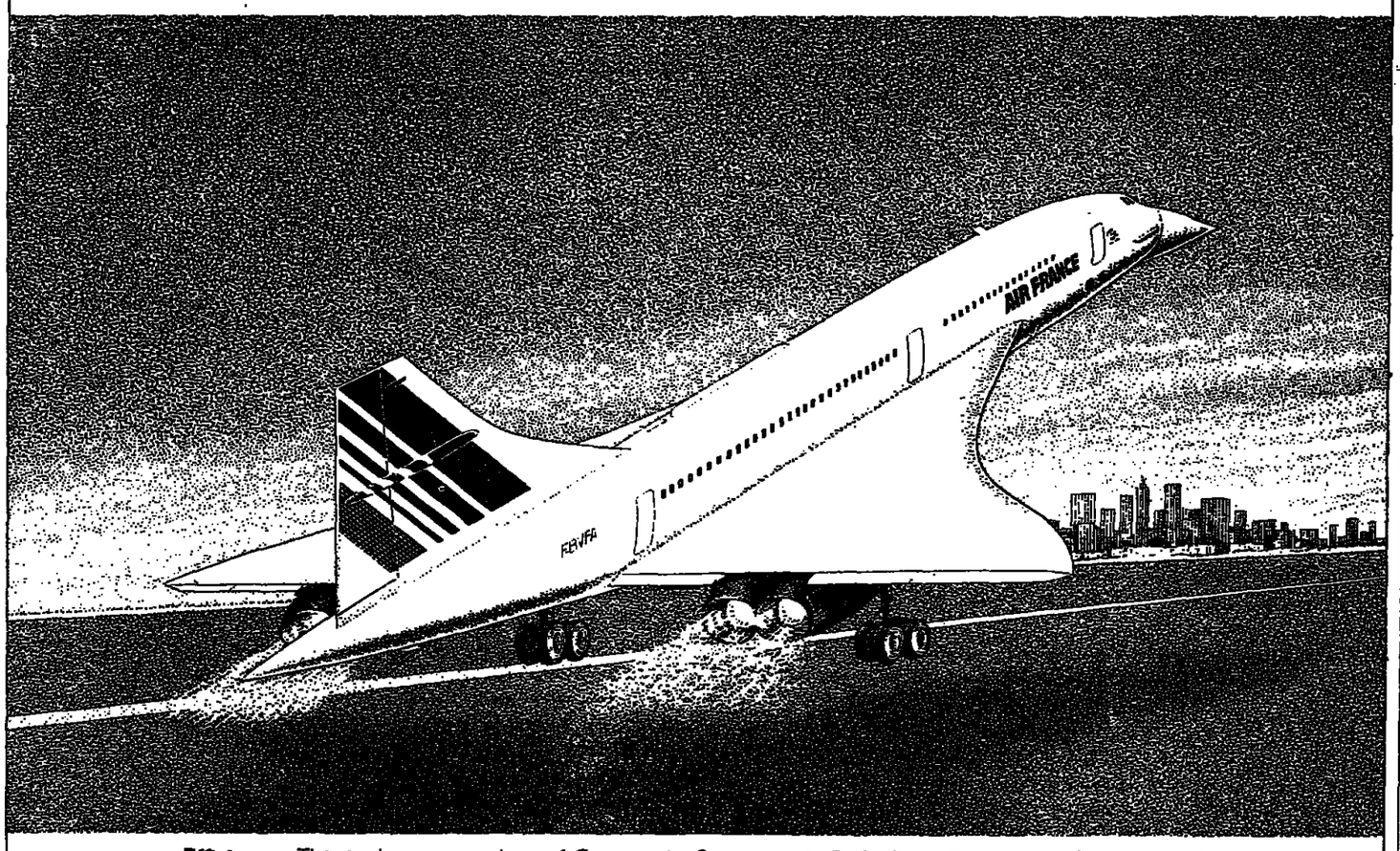
U.S. Drug Linke... To Liver Damag...

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (... — Selacryn, a prescription dru... signed to treat high blood pre... and reduce fluid retention, wi... called yesterday because of a ... ble link to liver damage.

The drug, which was approv... the Food and Drug Administ... last May, has been used by ... 300,000 persons in the U... States. The FDA said that men... compiled by the manufac... Smith, Kline and French of ... delphia, showed 52 cases of ... damage, including 30 cases of ... dice, and five deaths.

The agency said that it w... possible to determine "whet... deaths resulted from the dr... from other possible causes ... viral hepatitis or acute alcoh... But the manufacturer sus... U.S. sales and conducted a r... outstanding stocks pending ... investigation. The drug is ... use in other countries, in... France, West Germany and ... da.

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* [illegible] 2nd half [illegible]

هكذا من الاصل

...ter in Munich

...mar Bergman's Bavarian 'Tartuffe'

...mas Quinn Curtiss

...H (IHT) — Ingmar ...man is a guest director ...at Munich's Bayerisches ...spiel where his produc... "Tartuffe" has evoked ...m the critics.

...ction is surprising for in ...ure the reviewers have ...otesque revisions of the ...gotiated by the native ...e. Perhaps for these ...gman, though inventive, ...n the conservative side. ...bstained from setting his ... skateboards or making ... indistinguishable from a ... revival of "Hellzapop... ...e. Consider, in contrast, ...itions wrought by one of ...an colleagues, Peter Za... ...ent of critical bouquets. ...s approach to 'King ...sports Michael Patterson, ...onfessed himself influ... American vaudeville, ...aton and the Marx Broth... ...nvited the actor playing ...r to study the technique ...ields. Gloucester's blind... ...presented by ramming his ...over his eyes; the deaths ...ed out with gruesome ex... ...e blood poured from ...mouths, limbs were torn ...n drowned flailing in a

...rand Guignolism

...nting Greek tragedy, simi... Guignolism was supplied ...s. In "Bacchae" horses ...ght on and dogs devoured ...ch of the text was recited ...l Greek or chanted unin... Dionysus was wheeled ...ndingly white stage on an ...-trolley."

...rofessed intent of these ...l rampages is the same: to ...e classics that have grown ...l stale by traditional han... ...ir course runs one way: to ...n literature into vaudeville. ...n that vaudeville might be ...of a face-lifting never oc... the self-proclaimed ...ers. It would be a novelty, ...ple, to have the Marx ...routine accorded Shak... ...n treatment.

...verexposure to hysterical ...might suppose that Berg... ...artuffe" would come as a ...onic to a public weary of ...ity for eccentricity's sake. ...position is correct. Al... ...ommentators have object... ...ay is a sellout.

...an's version of Moliere's ...against blind credulity with ...ait of a plaster saint creep... ...rlike into the bosom of a ...family, where his mawkish ...piety gains dictatorial power ...ngs the household to the brink of ruin, is original and arresting in concept and in much of its execution.

To capture the changing colors of the play he employs a synthesis of styles. Many of these glide smoothly into the general picture; a few, failing to fit the frame, fall with a disturbing clatter. Behind the whole enterprise, however, one senses a reasoned, exploring intelligence bent on illuminating the varying aspects of the text by all theatrical means.

Formal scenery has been banished and the comedy is played before a background of black curtains. Visible property men, a borrowing from the Oriental theater, bring on flats for decor and necessary scanty appointments: a bed, a table, chairs. These scene-shifters, operating in a half-light between scenes, collide, drop props and misplace furniture, a commedia dell'arte insertion that delights spectators. But Bergman applies it only once and at an early stage before the story darkens into near tragedy.

There is variety to the acting. Nikolaus Paryla is an expansive comedian. His writhing humility and ingratiating grimaces and gestures suggest at times a burlesque of Quasimodo. In his thwarted seduction of Elmire, he performs a striptease down to his dowdy underwear. He is more clown than villain and even as a menace plays for laughs.

Rita Russek has high style in her coquetry and charming grace throughout. Hers is an admirable Elmire. Horst Sachtleben as the sinister, obsequious bailiff is, though a brief part, another adroit characterization, while Walter Schmidinger's Orgon and Gaby Dohm as the commonsense housemaid make the most of their rewarding roles.

Orgon's matriarchal mother is impersonated by an actor, and a good one, Klaus Guth. This, it appears, is traditional, a man having taken the part in Moliere's production. As a finale Bergman gives us a 17th-century happy ending with a sunburst on high when the all-seeing, all-knowing, all-bountiful Louis XIV rescues his poor subjects from the machinations of the slimy hypocrite who has wormed his way into their home.

April Premiere

Bergman is preparing another play for the Munich theater: the Polish writer Witold Gombrowicz's "Ivona, Princess of Burgundia," which presents a fairy-tale court inhabited by farcical figures and which in spirit is related to "Ubu Roi" of Jarry. It is to have its premiere in April.

Kurt Meisel, the appointed manager of the Staatsschauspiel, is an eminent actor of stage and screen. Three playhouses are under his auspices: the Altes Residentztheater, also known as the Cuvillies Theater, the Theater im Marstall and the Residenztheater.

The range of the repertories of these theaters is staggering, running from Goethe's "Faust" (Part 2), Machiavelli's "Mandragola" and Moliere to Labiche, Nestroy and "Der Starke Stamm," a Bavarian folk play by Marieluise Fleisser, a discovery of Brecht. Gorky's first play, "The Petty Bourgeois," is due next week and Meisel intends to return to acting in Peter Shaffer's "Amadeus," which he has just inspected in London.

During his career Meisel has played most of the great classic roles — he found the most demanding to be that of the abused army private of Buchner's "Woyzeck."

Theater attendance surpasses that of movies in Munich, long recognized for its high standards in acting and presentation and since the war rivaling Berlin in creative endeavor. Munich was the incubator of Ernst von Wolzogen's literary cabaret movement — the "Ueberbrettl" — which hatched Wedekind, Otto Julius Bierbaum, Oscar Straus, Karl Valentin and Brecht. The famous Kammerspiele currently has a program including Ibsen, Schiller, Shakespeare, Kleist and Brecht.



Nikolaus Paryla as Munich's Tartuffe.

The Theater Brenner drew critics from all over Germany the other evening to see an all-star cast in "Colombe," Jean Anouilh's bitter caricature of Parisian backstage life during the Belle Epoque. Heideline Weis gave wistful pathos to the role of the innocent flower girl — the white dove of the title — whose purity is sacrificed on the altar of fame.

Susanne von Almassy was imposing as the Bernhardtesque tragedy queen, Alois Garg provided an amusing cartoon of the pompous poet-dramatist, modeled maliciously on Rostand, Wolfgang Wolte was the blundering idealist son of the domineering, heartless actress and Werner Pochath was her more worldy offspring. Ullrich Haupt was the impresario and Maria Singer the dresser who complains that playwrights write too many costumes into their plays. The drama, which flits between pathos and spite, was a remarkable feat of superlative theater.

The London Stage

Revue Revival at Lyric Hammersmith

By Sheridan Morley

LONDON, Jan. 16 (IHT) — Satire, according to George Kaufman, is what closes Saturday night, by which theatrical reckoning revue must be what closes at the Thursday matinee.

But folk wisdom around the West End has for many years decreed that what finally killed revues forever was the success of "Beyond the Fringe" almost two decades ago, a theory which on examination makes about as much sense as the belief that "The Mousetrap" killed stage thrillers.

What actually killed revue in the early 1960s was a combination of factors, not least television. The whole point of revue was that in a West End packed with hermetically sealed scripts, it was the only form of entertainment that could incorporate each evening's news headlines into its comedy sketches. Once "That Was the Week That Was" and every two-bit television continuity announcer began doing topical one-liners, and once the prewar Shaftesbury Avenue clientele began to be replaced by busloads of Japanese tourists, a lot of revue material played about as vivaciously as pennies falling into mud.

But theatrical success consists largely in knowing at which precise moment to raise up the dead, and it was no bad idea of the new Lyric Theatre Hammersmith to try a revue in its studio theater. Not only is that an ideal space for it, but the Lyric, despite a shaky artistic start on both of its stages, has already been lucky enough to find a regular and loyal local audience.

The trouble is that "City Delights" (running through Feb. 9) breaks all the old laws of revue without managing to create any new ones. Every successful revue in stage history has been the work of one very small and tightly-orchestrated team, either of performers or of writers. "City Delights," however, for a brisk two-hour show uses at least 15 writers and nearly as many composers and lyricists, some from the pop world, some from "Monty Python," some from "The Goodies," some from Fleet Street and one or two from the old days of Lyric and Globe revues.

The result, unsurprisingly, is a hodgepodge of conflicting styles through which a no-more-than-adequate cast of five stumble in search of a coherent identity. In there somewhere are one or two very funny ideas (notably a "Mastermind" for flat-sharers and a Machiavellian minicab organizer) as well as a few shamefully familiar ones (notably an old "Marty" sketch about a zookeeper and some truly terrible rewrites of old Dora Bryan routines), all cobbled together in a shaky production wherein the choreography seems to consist of the cast being asked to raise their right arms when descending staircases.

The pity of it is that the idea of a new Lyric revue remains a good one: It would need to be genuinely Hammersmith-bred (this one was nailed together in Oxford a year ago) and done by a strong and small team of writer-performers. So long as they had a corporate identity, and the sense to hurl out any material that doesn't actually work with an audience (that is to say roughly 60 percent of "City Delights") they could well enjoy the long-running success of the old Julius Monk revues at New York's Upstairs at the Downstairs.

In the meantime, now that the honeymoon period is over, it needs to be said that the sooner the management of the Lyric Hammersmith pulls itself together and gets a show worth watching on at least one of its two stages, the less will be the imminent danger of a splendid new building and opportunity being thrown away.

There is a great deal to be said for the Royal Shakespeare Company's small-scale touring policy, conceived as this was (initially by Ian McKellen and others two years ago) to bring plays to sports and leisure centers, school halls and small theaters lying off the beaten touring track and therefore deprived of much in the way of good acting.

There is however a great deal less to be said for hauling a production designed for this circuit into the RSC's Warehouse in Covent Garden, where it will have to stand comparison with such recent offerings as "Piaf" and the McKellen "Macbeth." Had I seen Howard Davies' staging of "Much Ado About Nothing" at the Bridgnorth Sports and Leisure Centre, where it first opened last August, it would doubtless have occurred to me that (a) any Shakespeare in Bridgnorth is better than no Shakespeare in Bridgnorth, and (b) that the production was ideally conceived for a hall rather than a stage and for an audience that knew little if anything about the play in advance.

In Covent Garden such thoughts do not, alas, occur, and what we have is a kind of Edwardian western, desperately soporific in the first half and unfunny in the second, performed by a cast who seemed mildly irritated that our reaction was not one of utter joy and delight at the discovery of an unknown text.

"Much Ado" has been much revived over the last decade, and a director offering it in London ought to have something fairly decisive to tell us about it. A feeling of dead and deadly ritual here is not helped by the fact that the RSC now having spread itself onto so many stages elsewhere, the small-scale touring company is looking decidedly threadbare.

Eating Out

English Country Cuisine Gets a Touch of Soleil

By Naomi Barry

WILLERSEY HILL, England (IHT) — The waitress was young, pinkcheeked, inexperienced and hired on the basis of niceness.

"Oh dear, we don't have custard sauce," she said, perplexed. "Do you mean the *creme anglaise*?"

The county folk, dropping in for a meal at the Dormy House, were equally derailed. The menu of their favorite local hostelry had done a mind-boggling switch and was offering *Dodine de canard avec son accompaniment en aigre doux, Turbotin braise a la fondue d'oseille, Terrine de rascasse au citron* and other unheard of concoctions. "It's all French to us," was their reaction. "and we love it."

How did some of the best prepared food in Britain happen to be laid on in the chintz, leather and roaring-fire atmosphere of the Dormy House, a little known but comfortable hotel six miles from Broadway and on a high ridge that marks the boundary line of Worcestershire and Gloucestershire? If you closed your eyes, to paraphrase the old Buitoni ads, you might have been in the Moulin de Mougins, that the three-star auberge in the hills behind Cannes. Yet there wasn't a Frenchman on the premises.

Studied in France

The answer lies in the peripatetic nature of the hotel and restaurant profession. Peter Pugson, the youthful and iconoclastic manager of the Dormy House, has studied at the Moulin de Mougins, first as barman, then as low man in the kitchen brigade.

The master of the Moulin, Roger Verge, has written a cookbook "Ma Cuisine de Soleil," which recently appeared in an English edition. Pugson decided it was a good time to pay respects to his mentor and show what he had learned by presenting a repertory of faithfully recreated dishes from the Moulin.

Furthermore the audacious Pugson saw that at the same time he could rock the English public eating tradition that prides itself on the dismal and makes foreigners wonder if the otherwise civilized British were born with congenitally deficient taste genes.

He gave a crash course in French menu terminology to the youthful staff, most of whom had probably grown up on bangers and mash. The young English wine steward was encouraged to do some intensive tasting.

Dons Apron

Pugson searched the London market for the necessary ingredients for a Verge homage and what was unavailable he imported from abroad. He then exchanged his formal managerial jacket for a long white apron and entered the kitchen armed with the notebook containing every recipe and technique that he had observed during his year and a half at the Moulin. The result was a tour de force success.

"Cheaper and easier for me than going to France for a decent meal," said Jan Karro, the London style director of Simplicity Patterns and the possessor of one of the most exigent palates in Britain.

After two weeks of the all-Verge menu, Pugson has returned to English dishes interspersed with some French specialities. His experience abroad, however, opened his eyes to scout for good things closer to home.

Dormy House, Willersey Hill, Broadway, Worcestershire. Tel: Broadway (0386) 852711. Telex: 338571. During winter: special low rate all-inclusive weekends.

Sharps and Flats

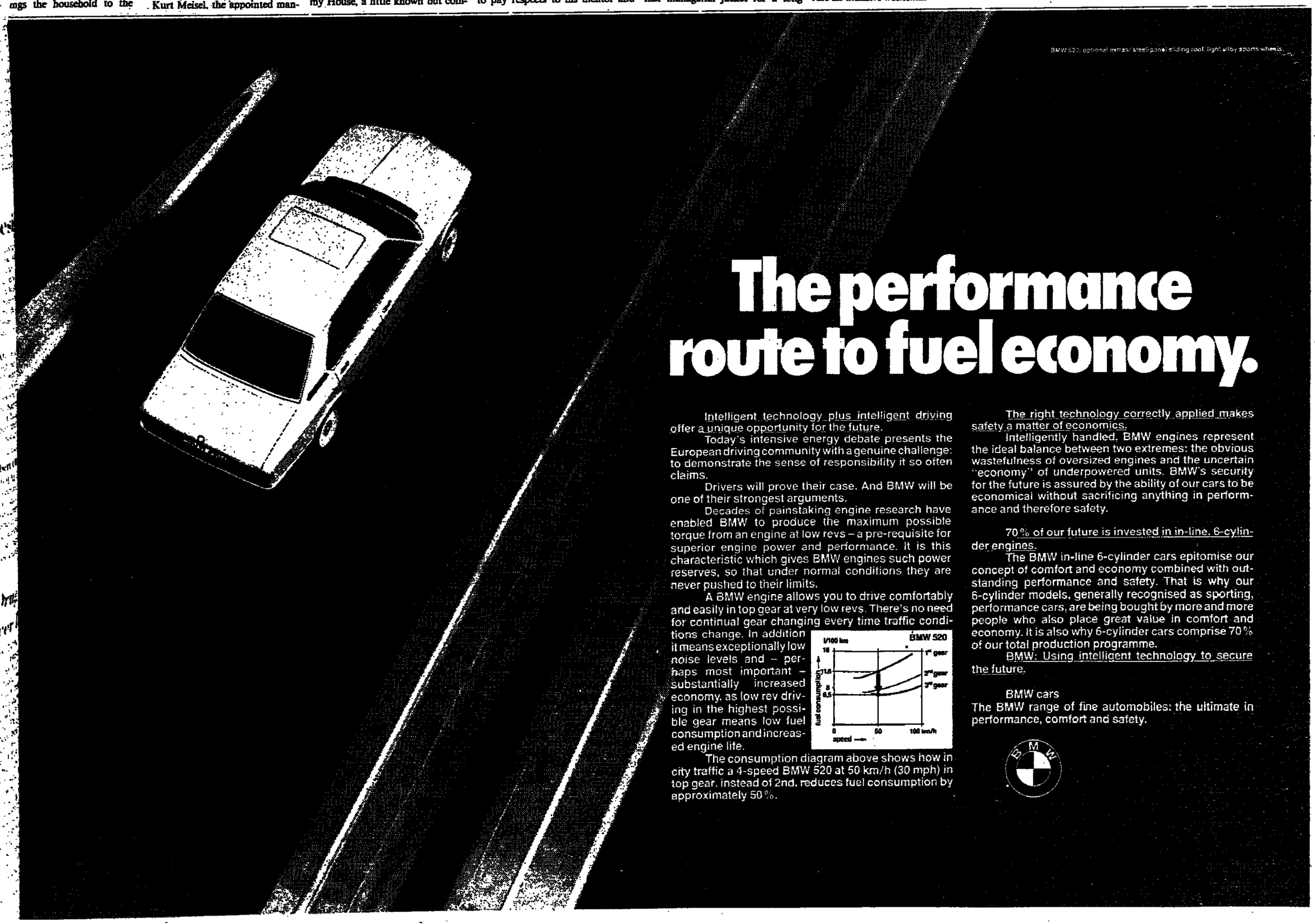
PARIS — Anita Tucker is doubling every night at two Paris clubs. At 1 and 3:30 a.m. she's at the Caban'a Rythm and at 2 a.m. at the Pussy Cat. Public image is at the Palace Jan. 17 at 8 p.m. Koi Winding will be at the Club St. Germain Jan. 21-Feb. 2 and does a single concert at the Espace Cardin Jan. 22 at 8. Harry (Sweets) Edison is appearing nightly at the Hotel Meridien as is ex-Platter Jack Hammer at the Don Camilo. The Golden Gate Quartet is also at the Hotel Meridien for a one-nighter Jan. 18 at 10 p.m., with Alex Metayer and Nicole Rieu.

ON TOUR — The Blue Oyster Cult is in Munich Jan. 21 at the Kongressaal of the German Museum at 8 p.m. and in Duesseldorf on the 23d at the Philipshalle, also at 8. Lou Blackburn's group, Mombasa, featuring trumpetman Carmell Jones, is in Hamburg Jan. 17 at the Onkel Po and in Luebeck, West Germany, the following night at the Flub Dub.

MUNICH — Milva is at the Kongressaal of the German Museum Jan. 17 at 8 p.m. Alain Stivell is there on the 22d, also at 8. A jazz group from East Germany, the Ernst-Ludwig Petrowsky trio, will be at the Loft Jan. 18 at 8 p.m.

LONDON — The Clash is at the Odeon Lewisham Jan. 18; The King's Singers at Queen Elizabeth Hall on the 22d and the Barclay James Harvest the 23d and 24th at the Odeon Hammersmith.

— FRANK VAN BRAKLE



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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 6 Thursday, January 17, 1980

The Real World

The question now is whether events in Afghanistan have overtaken the policy the administration has been applying in Iran since the hostages were seized on Nov. 4.

* * *

That policy, one of graduated pressure, made sense while Iran was isolated (not even Moscow supported its seizure of U.S. diplomats) and while the security and integrity of Iran itself were not directly at stake. But Iran is no longer isolated: the Soviet Union, seeking to escape the diplomatic condemnation that its invasion of Afghanistan has reaped, is eagerly putting itself forward as the protector of Iran against U.S.-sponsored pressures, political and economic now and possibly military later. And Iran is not secure: the local Soviet-controlled Communist Party (Tudeh) has been gaining ground and may now be better positioned than any other Iranian political group to capitalize on chaos and fragmentation. The Red Army, which previously sat only on Iran's northern border, now sits on its eastern border in Afghanistan as well. Iran itself has no army to speak of.

Pre-Afghanistan, it made sense, or so we have felt, that the chief U.S. goal was to win the release of the hostages — and by so doing to demonstrate U.S. determination. It was in that spirit that the United States first reacted to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, treating it as yet one more reason why Iranians should promptly resolve the hostage question: the better to face the danger of Soviet power. Precisely because Afghanistan has made that danger more real, however, the administration may have to rethink its policy and accept as its new priority the preservation of the independence and integrity of Iran. For the disintegration of Iran or its takeover by communists or its invasion by Russians summoned by those communists would be a disaster of a magnitude surpassing anything that has happened so far, including the kidnapping of the diplomats.

The sanctions came along on the old pre-Afghanistan track. But if the preservation of Iranian independence is accepted as the post-Afghanistan priority, they may have to be reviewed. Iranians can hardly be expected to take seriously U.S. solicitude for their security against a Soviet threat if at the same time the United States is leading a broad campaign to throttle the Iranian economy. To the extent that such a campaign succeeds, moreover, it may merely soften up Iran more for the communists. Surely there are Iranians with no illusions as to where the true threat to their country lies. But they will have trouble identifying with the United States in a context where the administration is leading a sanctions squeeze. As for the hostages, a U.S. showing of respect for Iran's security might do as much for them — certainly it would do no less — as a continued tightening of the screws.

* * *

We are talking here strictly of the economic sanctions issue. There is no question of returning the shah or of acquiescing in any of those recommended anti-U.S. festivals, called tribunals or whatever, to be conducted by Ayatollah Khomeini. The issue is what will in fact serve U.S. interests. If the administration, having charged up the hill on sanctions, were to back down now, Soviet propagandists — not to speak of some of Mr. Carter's political rivals — would have a heyday. The test of policy, however, is not whether it fits past projections, but whether it responds to the real world. Afghanistan is the real world.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

A UN Scorecard

It was a wonderfully revealing vote when the UN General Assembly finally got around to deploring the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. The self-styled "natural ally" of the Third World was all but buried in the Monday roll call: no less than 104 countries joined in the condemnation, as against 18 nays, with 30 abstaining or not voting. But what was fascinating was the way the minority defined, by its votes, its almost precise degree of dependence on Soviet largesse, or fear of Soviet legions. The dissenters ranged themselves as follows:

The Soviet Bloc and Its Clients
(Voting Against)

The Bloc: the Soviet Union, with Byelorussia and the Ukraine, Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Laos, Mongolia, Poland, Vietnam.

The Clients: Angola, Ethiopia, Grenada, Mozambique, Southern Yemen.

The Anxious Neutrals
(Abstaining)

Algeria, Benin, Burundi, Congo, Cyprus, Equatorial Guinea, Finland, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Malagasy Republic, Mali, Nicaragua, Sao Tome and Principe, Syria, Uganda, Yemen, Zambia.

The Calculating Neutral
(Also abstaining)

India

The Confused, the Brave and the Outcast
(Absent or Not Voting)

Bhutan, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Dominica, Libya, Romania, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, South Africa, the Sudan.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

No Primary for Iowa

Repeat three times: Iowa does not have a presidential primary on Jan. 21, 1980.

What Iowa will hold at 8 p.m. next Monday are 2,530 precinct caucuses throughout the state. Both Democrats and Republicans will hold their meetings at the same time, in different places.

* * *

After all the Harris and Gallup reports on who's moving and who's slipping, Iowa will be the first real live test of actual voters making a decision on the candidates. And as such, the Iowa results will be analyzed, scrutinized and postmortemized for at least two weeks, or until everybody can get to New Hampshire (which *is* the first presidential primary).

In 1976, only about 7 percent of the Democrats and 4 percent of the Republicans turned out for the Iowa caucuses. Unlike a primary, where participation amounts to quickly casting a secret ballot for your favorite candidate, a caucus requires both an investment of hours and a semipublic declaration of choice. This means that everyone else who attends the caucus in your precinct can determine which candidate you are supporting (just as you can see whom they are supporting).

Promptly at 8:30 p.m., in a given precinct, those Democrats who support President Carter will go to one corner of the meeting room. Sen. Edward Kennedy's supporters will go to a separate corner. Gov. Edmund (Jerry) Brown's to a third corner, and the undecided voters to a fourth corner. Then the counting begins. Any candidate or group with more than 15 percent of those at the meeting is entitled to at least one delegate. (The number of delegates is apportioned to each precinct based upon the number of votes cast in the precinct for the party's nominee in the last gubernatorial election.)

There will occur some swapping and switching after the first count. If a candidate's supporters do not have the necessary 15 percent, they might try to strike a deal with the uncommitted bloc to get one of its places for the county convention. The precinct meetings are only a first step in a six-month process — precinct to county to district — that will culminate in the state convention in June.

* * *

The candidates and their campaigns in Iowa face a major organizational job: to motivate, identify and inform their voters, and to convince them of the importance of spending a couple of hours in a school or a library on a cold night in January. Much romanticizing has been done about the "grass-roots" activity in presidential campaigns; but in Iowa, a committed, competent "grass root" is worth more than the most creative, colorful television advertising campaign. Just because it's a caucus and not a primary.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
January 17, 1905

LONDON — The worst weather of the present winter was experienced all over the country yesterday. Sleet covered London's roads and pavements with a glassy mantle. Pedestrians fell and slid about, and horses struggled pathetically to get a foothold. Vehicles could only proceed at a crawl, and fallen horses were common. An outbreak of fire at some storerooms and stables in Leopard's Court, behind Gray's Inn Road, was discovered at the most slippery period of the day. Through the ice-covered streets, a dozen fire engines tried unsuccessfully to reach the scene, while police and stablemen got the seven horses stalled in the burning building out in safety.

Fifty Years Ago
January 17, 1930

NEW YORK — A history of the United States in 500 or fewer words will be written by former President Calvin Coolidge and engraved beside the colossal figures of Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln and Roosevelt in the precipitous cliff of Rushmore Mountain in the Black Hills of South Dakota. The words will be engraved five or more inches deep and may be legible miles away. Scientists estimate that the monument and words will endure 5,000 centuries. An appropriation from Congress of $250,000, to be matched by an equal sum from other sources, has assured the completion of the project. Mr. Coolidge spent his last vacation as the nation's chief executive in the Black Hills.



'Let's Give His Teeth Back or Put Him Out of His Misery.'

'Just Call Me Anatol'

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — The Soviet ambassador in Washington, Anatoli Dobrynin, has been in Washington since 1962 and is now the senior member or dean of the diplomatic corps. During these 18 years, he has acquired a reputation here for affability and influence. So it may be worthwhile examining this in the light of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

As to his affability, there can be no doubt. No ambassador in town can match his ability to peddle outrageous nonsense with such a smiling countenance. His influence, however, is open to question, and so is Washington's established preference for dealing with the Soviet Union through Dobrynin rather than through the U.S. Embassy in Moscow.

Dobrynin was undoubtedly consulted about the Soviet move into Afghanistan. He left here suddenly on Dec. 10, shortly before the Red Army crossed the Afghan border. He canceled a dinner in his honor at the Argentine Embassy on Dec. 14 and another at the home of Lloyd Cutler, the White House counselor, on Dec. 18 — with the excuse that he was going home for a medical checkup.

The argument for dealing with him here is that he has been around Washington since the Kennedy administration, knows the temper of this country, is well acquainted on Capitol Hill, reports accurately, and has easy access to the Soviet Politburo, of which he is a member. This at least is the theory.

Nobody here knows, of course, what he thought the reaction of the United States would be to the planned invasion of Afghanistan, though this was clearly predictable, or whether he told his colleagues of the likely consequences on U.S.-Soviet relations. But in any event, he either misled them or had no influence on their decision.

This is not to suggest that Dobrynin or any other Soviet ambassador is responsible for the acts of his government, but merely to question the wisdom of filtering U.S. messages to Moscow through him. He is better than most Soviet ambassadors, but like the rest of them, he is suspected here of telling his bosses what they want to hear, and there can be no doubt that he is a dedicated advocate of a Soviet system that is out to do the United States harm.

Former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger recalls in his book, "White House Years," his first meeting with Dobrynin on Feb. 14, 1969, in a bedroom of the Soviet Embassy on 16th Street when Dobrynin was not well. It tells us something about the ambassador's privileged position in Washington.

"Dobrynin greeted me," Kissinger reports, "with smiling watchful eyes and the bluff confident manner of one who has taken the measure of his share of senior U.S. officials in his day. He suggested that since we would work together closely we call each other by our first names. From then on, he was 'Anatol' and I was 'Henry' . . .

"He told me he had been in Washington since 1962 and had experienced many crises. Throughout, he had maintained a relationship of personal confidence with the senior official. He hoped to do the same with the new [Nixon] administration, whatever the fluctuations of official relations. He mused that great opportunities had been lost in Soviet-U.S. relations, especially between 1959 and 1963 . . .

"I told Dobrynin," Kissinger added, "that the Nixon administration was prepared to relax tensions on the basis of reciprocity. But we did not believe these tensions were due to misunderstandings. They arose from real causes, which had to be dealt with if real progress were to be made.

"Dobrynin's mention of the 1959-63 period as a lost opportunity, I pointed out, was bound to sound strange to American ears. That was, after all, the time of two Berlin ultimatums, Khrushchev's brutal behavior toward [President] Kennedy in Vienna, the Cuban missile crisis and the Soviet Union's unilateral breach of the moratorium on nuclear testing . . . Dobrynin smiled and conceded that not all mistakes had been on the American side."

That's about as far as Dobrynin ever goes. No doubt he has been useful in stopping some impulsive and ill-informed actions by his government — all secretaries of state since Dean Rusk have testified that on occasion he has been helpful — but there is something wrong with this buddy-buddy diplomacy, and the latest to complain about it was Malcolm Toon, who recently retired as U.S. ambassador in Moscow, complaining ruefully and even bitterly that he felt vaguely abandoned by his superiors in Washington, while they conducted their business with Dobrynin.

Nevertheless, the Carter administration continued this special relationship right up until the day Dobrynin left for Moscow, and when he returns, if he does, he undoubtedly will be smiling as usual and protesting that we have "misunderstood" his government again, since it was merely trying to help out a neighbor in trouble.

We are told now that President Carter has learned an important lesson through the shock of Afghanistan, and that we will be seeing many changes: higher defense budgets, new military installations in the Middle East, and a new "Carter doctrine" to contain the expansion of Soviet power from the Mediterranean to the Indian Ocean.

All this will take a great deal of time, and probably more cooperation from the allies and the neutrals than seems likely at the moment, but a new diplomacy could be introduced without delay. It could begin on 16th Street for example by getting U.S. diplomacy out of the drawing rooms and into more traditional channels, and by reviving that humane and tolerant skepticism which is the mark of a trained professional diplomat.

Dobrynin has been a master at the art of spotting differences between the president's principal foreign policy advisers. He played Kissinger off against Secretary of State William Rogers, and has not been unaware of the conflict between Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and the president's national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzyzinski.

It would be hard to overestimate the dangers of mixed signals going out of Washington to Moscow; of messages passed verbally instead of in writing; of imprecision and even friendliness; of jet diplomacy by ardent amateurs who increasingly displace the president's ambassadors on the scene, operating under precise written instructions.

So maybe Washington will leave a little air space between 16th Street and the White House and the State Department when Dobrynin comes back, and get its policy straight before laughing along with "Anatol."

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Letters

Get the Vote Out

James Reston laments (IHT, Jan. 4) on the indifference of the U.S. voter, particularly in light of recent liberalization in voting and registration procedures — lowering the voting age and postcard registration. Some questions: Is it possible that the lessening of so-called "difficulties," perhaps better termed "standards" or "requirements," involved in voting can somehow lead people to give less value to the act of voting itself? Do we perhaps appreciate things that take bit of thought and effort more than things that come too easily?

Also, how strongly should those who do not care about voting be encouraged to vote? Do we want those who are not interested in issues and events to decide elections (any more than we want only those with a special interest to do so)? Perhaps our task is not to make the mechanics of voting easier but rather to encourage the electorate to take an educated interest in government affairs and to recognize the responsibility that we all have to keep U.S. democratic institutions functioning successfully.

BILL SELVIDGE.

Athens.

Keeping Nuclear Li… On the Subcontinen…

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — It now looks certain that the White House will decide not to cut off U.S. supplies of enriched uranium to India's Tarapur reactor near Bombay. The provisions of the heavy-handed 1978 Nuclear Nonproliferation Act demand a suspension by March unless the president seeks a waiver.

The reasons for the White House decision, however, have less to do with new perceptions about the counterproductiveness of present U.S. policy toward India than the new political realities of the subcontinent.

If Pakistan is to be armed to withstand Soviet pressure in Afghanistan, then there is no longer the leverage on Pakistan, provided by the U.S. arms embargo, to persuade it not to explode its own nuclear device.

If the United States is taking the reins off Pakistan, then it is important to reassure India that it is necessary to continue to supply enriched uranium, even though India will not accept the International Atomic Energy Agency inspectors at Tarapur or sign the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.

Tortured Logic

Such is the tortured logic of nonproliferation policy. It is said that the White House has to come to the right decision for India by such a winding route. The cutoff to Tarapur, if it happened, would have the reverse effect than the one intended. It would encourage India to develop its own large-scale reprocessing facilities, which would take India one step nearer a nuclear-bomb production line.

The Afghanistan connection, however, has a less useful end result. President Carter's decision to suspend the ratification procedures for the strategic arms limitation treaty because of the Soviet intervention, means that there is little chance now of persuading India to agree to the inspection of all its nuclear facilities and to make a promise to forgo nuclear weapons.

The Indians have always argued that they will only agree formally to limit their own nuclear potential if the big powers are making progress themselves. A strategic arms treaty and a comprehensive test ban treaty were important yardsticks.

At the same time, as U.S. nonproliferation policy toward India and Pakistan is hitting rough water, the worldwide nuclear truce of the last two years is about to come to an end. Next month, the cumbersomely named International Nuclear Fuel Cycle Evaluation (Infce) will present its conclusions. For more than two years, since it was launched by the Carter administration, more than 500 experts from 46 countries have been examining the political implications of the growth and proliferation of nuclear energy.

Keep Lid On

Infce has to some extent been able to keep the lid on a situation that, at the time it was established, seemed to be rocketing out of control.

The first half of the 1970s ha… been a period of frightening e… sion. In 1974, there had be… Indian explosion. France and … Germany signed contracts with … zil, Pakistan and South Ko… supply reprocessing plants … would produce plutonium, … material for bombs.

Breeder reactors, which … plutonium and yet produce … plutonium than they use, w… pected to be widely in service … mid-1980s. Projections by th… national Atomic Energy … suggested that 40 countries … be using plutonium fuel … and that thousands of tons … sionable material would be … ly shipped around the w… processing. "A nuclear … was under way and, to … servers, the chances of a nu… jacking by a terrorist org… and a quantum leap in the … of armed nuclear powers … very real.

The early attempts by the … administration to grap… these problems produced a … gree of tension, not just … Third World countries inv… with France and West G… who had hitched the commer… ability of their domestic ind… Third World sales.

Infce, if it has done nothi… has defused many of these te…

The Infce discussions ha… allowed time for other influe… be brought to bear. The … sharp reduction in energy … arising out of the world … recession, the success of th… ronmental movement, the … ing competitiveness of atom… er and the growing awar… the West Europeans of the … of selling processing plants … body, have reduced the dan… heady rush into the pl… economy.

Nuclear Truce

This is why observers spe… nuclear truce. Yet the indi… are that once Infce presents … port tensions will break out a…

U.S. congressional nuclear … doves will argue that despite … complishments Infce has fal… short of gaining worldwide … ance of the provisions of U.S. … lation. Congress, if left to its … insist that what could n… achieved by multilateral disc… can be accomplished by impo… unilateral set of norms on … of the world. Nothing co… more counterproductive. Th… an case illustrates the ext… which the Nuclear Nonprolife… Act can produce more pro… than it solves.

The way forward is … has mapped: talks, … diplomacy and multilateral … together with a general com… to reduce the clandestine su… nuclear materials to unstabl… tries — the Pakistans of the …

This course has produc… worthwhile achievements of … two years. It is the only wa… more achievements in the ne…

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A Price of Force

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — President Carter is suffering some political ridicule for his remark that the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan had taught him something about the Russians. Didn't he know, critics asked incredulously, sometimes gleefully, that Moscow would stoop to anything to achieve its ends? How could he have been so naive?

It may be, however, that Carter spoke for a lot of Americans, and not so naively at that. Neither he nor anyone of reasonable intelligence was likely to have thought before Afghanistan that the Russians were models of international good behavior to be trusted in any and all circumstances. No nation, including the United States, meets that description.

What was surprising and alarming about Afghanistan was not so much that the Russians staged an invasion — they have done that before — or that they did it under the cynical cover of "supporting" a government whose leader they promptly executed. Anyone of Mr. Carter's generation was taught by events of years ago that the Soviet Union could and would behave that way, if Moscow thought it necessary or useful.

Moved Openly

But the Russians did not act in the 1950s or in the 1960s but a decade after Richard Nixon proclaimed "an era of negotiation." They did not invade an Eastern European country to keep it in the communist orbit, and they moved while a strategic arms limitation treaty with the United States was pending in the Senate. The invasion took place just as the U.S. appeared to be grouping for closer relations with China and moving toward increased military spending. Nor did Moscow make its moves with Cuban surrogates or clandestine agents, but openly and with tanks, across a recognized border with an independent nation.

These brutal departures, these violations of what had been thought to be the conventions of detente, as well as of Moscow's self-interest — why drive China and the United States closer together? Why confirm the trend to increased U.S. military spending? — are what startled Carter and many other Americans. Even those who had long warned of increasing Soviet military strength, for example, had usually predicted its employment for political "blackmail" purposes rather than its flagrant use for territorial expansion.

But to have been shocked by the Soviet move is not necessarily either to understand the calculations — whether of weakness or of strength — that lay behind it, or to know what it portends. But since in this case the restraints and norms of detente were deliberately shattered, it clearly cannot be excluded that the Russians might act that way again. That fact has led, so far, mostly to discussion of what the United States should now do militarily — establish bases in the Mideast, increase the Pentagon budget, ship arms to Pakistan, unleash the CIA, and the like.

Response

A response incorporating at least some of those steps no doubt is necessary. But the danger is that an exclusively military response is not likely to be the right answer, and could well be the worst. It could not, for example, have much effect on the fundamentalist religious tide now sweeping Islam, which is central to the crisis in Iran, and which surely played some part in the Soviet decision to move into Afghanistan. Nor would bases in the Middle East necessarily be a deterrent to, say, a Soviet attack on Yugoslavia after Marshal Tito's death — a grim possibility that some analysts believe is foreshadowed by the sledgehammer use of force in Afghanistan.

Since foreign policy ultimately rests on domestic consent, one important point is that the polls show rank-and-file Americans so far clearly in support of Carter's policy of restraint. A Gallup Poll taken Jan. 4-6, after the invasion, found 2-to-1 backing for the president's han…dling of the Iranian crisis … slight drop from 77 pe… month before to 62 percent … approving). Only 37 percen… respondents favored military … against Iran even if the … were harmed.

Carter Leading

The same Gallup Poll … Carter leading Sen. Edward … dy by 51 to 37 among De… and 52 to 38 among Indepe… with 58 percent specifically … ing the president's handli… job. Carter led Republican … Reagan by 63 to 32 percent … mer President Ford by 57 …

Meanwhile, a Des Moines R… poll of Iowans taken Jan. 7-… Carter leading Kennedy 2-to… 53 percent of all those po… percent of Democrats) sup… the president's grain … against the Soviet Union.

It might be argued that if … were taking more overtly … measures, the public would … them, too. Undoubtedly, … for him includes support … plan to increase military s… perhaps to seek a greater … Eastern presence. But as it … structs what is reported to be … strategy for coping with an o… new perception of Soviet … he could reasonably interp… figures to show rather con… that Americans are not cl… for a warlike response — … for war — in the Middle … this evidence, they seem not … to meet force with force but … force, if possible, by making … litical and economic price h… even for the Russians to bear.

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INTERNATIONAL
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Page 7 Thursday, January 17, 1980

Gold Surges to $752.50

ON, Jan. 16 (AP-DJ) — ce of gold continued its re- rise today on European bul- arkets, ending at a record 52.50 an ounce, up $69 from ay's late level but below the ading highs.

ever, prices fell from Eu- losing level to about $739.50 ce in late trading in New till up from $710.50 yester- uters reported. Commodity ge dealers said the market by heavy profit-taking near e.]

while, in fairly active for- change dealings, the dollar ady for much of the day, but during the afternoon.

on dealers attributed today's lmost entirely to a statement Treasury Secretary William late yesterday that suggested ould not be any U.S. gold the near future.

Miller said the Treasury is ining its policy of selling varying amounts and at var- mes, but added that such o not seem appropriate now is unsettled and uncharac- period."

Tito Rumors

iding fuel for gold's upward were unfounded rumors that avia's President Tito had his rumor added nervousness market even though the Sovi- s agency Tass said Yugosla- ed no "Soviet threat."

l dealers also said they feared in gold dealings by U.S. and ian authorities.

Chicago Board of Trade oday that margin require- ments will be increased by $1,000 per contract in gold futures, effective immediately, Reuters reported. The CBOT also expanded trading limits in gold to $60 per ounce for a temporary, 30-day period.]

In Canada, the Winnipeg Commodity Exchange also increased margin requirements and daily limits, following similar moves by the New York Commodity Exchange. "This way, the small investor has no possibility of trading in gold," one dealer asserted, making the market thinner.

During the day, these considerations pushed up the price of gold to nearly $770 before a downward adjustment was made. During the morning, gold was fixed here at $765 an ounce, and during the afternoon at $760. It eased further to close at $750 bid, $755 asked.

In Zurich, gold rose to a high of $760 bid-$770 asked, before easing to close at a record $755-$765.

Zurich dealers said gold turnover was very heavy, with some very large transactions on both buying and selling sides this morning.

In Washington, the International Monetary Fund announced that its next regular monthly auction of 444,000 ounces of gold would be Feb. 26.

The dollar ended the European trading day at 1.7215 Deutsche marks, down from 1.7280 late yesterday, at 1.5840 Swiss francs, down from 1.5930, at 237.90 yen, down from 239.50, and at 4.0300 French francs, down from 4.0472.

However, the dollar gained against the pound sterling, which slipped to $2.2692 from $2.2760.

Dealers said there was not much in the news to start a real trend in the foreign exchange market or explain the movements in the value of currencies.

Meanwhile, most of the base metals and silver rose sharply and held those gains in late trading. Dealers said that trading had been very busy.

AEG's Board Appoints Durr As Chairman

WEST BERLIN, Jan. 16 (AP-DJ) — Heinz Durr, presently chairman of Durr Industrie Beteiligungs GmbH, was appointed managing board chairman of AEG-Telefunken, the second largest West German electrical group.

He replaces Walter Cipa, who announced in December that he would not renew his five-year contract expiring in August.

The announcement late yesterday was in conjunction with an extaordinary shareholders' meeting called to approve steps to save the ailing giant from bankruptcy (IHT, Jan. 16).

Mr. Durr, who was born in 1933, is a mechanical engineer and has been active in the family-owned business which has annual sales of about 500 million Deutsche marks.

Hans Friedrichs, a member of the managing board of Dresdner Bank, was elected supervisory board chairman of AEG.

Secret Talks On Gold Rise Held in U.S.

'Big Five' Conclude Action Unneccessay

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (AP-DJ) — Finance Ministry and Treasury officials of the United States, West Germany, Britain, France and Japan held secret talks here earlier this week on the gold market situation and international monetary policy issues, the Treasury Department confirmed today.

While it apparently was decided that there was no need to take actions to counter the sharp increases in gold prices, U.S. officials so far have not disclosed any of the specifics of the discussions held by Anthony Solomon, Treasury undersecretary for monetary policy, and officials of the finance ministries of the other "Big Five" countries at the unannounced meeting on Monday.

Treasury Secretary William Miller said yesterday that the United States would sell gold only when it feels that the price and time are appropriate. He said that it is not appropriate for the Washington to sell gold in the current "unsettled" market.

Diplomatic sources reported that other participants at the Monday meeting included Manfred Lahnstein, West Germany's state secretary for finance, and Takehiro Sagami, Japan's deputy minister for finance. The names of the U.K. and French participants were not immediately known.

The gold-price situation was reportedly only one of many topics discussed. Participants said there was considerable discussion of the efforts to apply economic sanctions against the Soviet Union and Iran. One European source said the West Germans stressed that they were cooperating with the United States on these fronts but wanted to do this quietly without "doing it on television."

The participants also discussed the proposed "substitution account" whereby the International Monetary Fund would issue assets denominated in special drawing rights in exchange for official holdings of dollars, apparently agreeing that a final accord might be reached at a scheduled finance ministers meeting in Hamburg in late April.

Shifts at Bank of England

LONDON, Jan. 16 (AP-DJ) — Christoper McMahon was appointed deputy governor of the Bank of England, the Prime Minister's office reported today.

Mr. McMahon, who currently is a director, will replace Sir Jasper Hollom, who will be reappointed a director of the bank.

Economic News Analysis

Unrest Delaying U.S. Slump?

By Leonard Silk

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 (NYT) — The U.S. economic outlook is undergoing a metamorphosis as a result of the apparent return of the Cold War with the Soviet Union and the threat to the security of the Mideast and its vast oil reserves.

Although events had been moving in that direction for months, the dramatic turn came with the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. Suddenly the talk on Wall Street, Main Street and Pennsylvania Avenue has switched from recession, unemployment and a slowing inflation to rising defense spending, bigger budget deficits, another prices push and the opportunities that may lie ahead in the stock market. In fact, doubts are rising whether there will be a recession this year.

While it is too early to incinerate all the computer printouts and recession forecasts for 1980, the government's Office of Management and Budget is plugging new numbers into the fiscal year 1981 budget that may reflect a faster arms buildup and a bigger federal deficit.

Total federal spending in the current fiscal year was put by Congress at $547.6 billion. That number has already climbed to an estimated $555 billion.

The probable total for the 1981 fiscal year has now gone up to $615 billion, according to Joseph Pechman, director of the Brookings Institution's economic studies. But he cautions that the "heating up of the Cold War may not even be reflected in the budget."

The budget deficit had been expected to drop to $15 billion in fiscal 1981 from $30 billion in the current year as a result of restraint in nondefense spending and increased tax revenues, spurred by the expected recovery late this year from the assumed mild recession. That deficit now looks too low, unless the recession is even slighter than was expected, or does not materialize, and the inflation worse. The current trend has further reduced the probability of a major tax cut in the coming year.

The actual swing from a quasi-peace to a quasi-war economy will be less dramatic or rapid than some Wall Street talk seems to imply. Franklin Lindsay, chairman of Itek Corp., a high-technology company involved in defense, cautions that even with a fairly rapid buildup in defense appropriations, "military systems are now so complex that it takes at least two or three years to put them online."

It could take a year or more for the expected rise in new orders for airplanes, missiles and electronics to affect employment, Mr. Lindsay says.

"We already have the biggest backlog we have ever had," adds Mr. Lindsay who is worried that a rapid push by the Pentagon for more equipment could be "purely inflationary" as contractors bid against each other for skilled people.

In the near-term, however, he does not expect the arms buildup to have too dramatic an effect, although he sees a strong and steady rise in the years ahead. This is also the position taken by Richard Hoey, economist at Bache Halsey. "An arms race lasting for at least the next half-decade is probable," he says.

President Carter has already announced a five-year plan for lifting inflation-adjusted defense outlays by 4.5 percent a year. Political and economic analysts here and in Washington think that figure is now likely to rise to 5 percent or higher every year for the next five.

Since the tilt toward inflation has been accentuated, the dollar implications for defense spending are huge when combined with a 9 percent annual inflation rate. This could lift defense outlays from an estimated $123.6 billion in the current fiscal year to $243 billion in fiscal 1985.

The Effects

The effect, Mr. Hoey says, could be persistent difficulties in balancing the budget, a revitalization of the goods-producing sector of the economy and accelerated research and development in high-technology areas. Such expectations are already causing some major institutional investors, in Wall Street's jargon, to "increase their desired equity-ratios." The stock market is enjoying a good lift.

Heightened activity is evident as well in the rush to gold and silver and also for the metals required for an arms buildup — vanadium, molybdenum, titanium, nickel, copper, even steel.

Worries about interruptions in oil supplies could lead to faster stockpiling, a firming of oil prices and a postponement or elimination of the oil glut that Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, Saudi Arabia's oil minister, predicted only a month ago.

Probably the biggest change in the outlook is psychological. Where only yesterday everyone had been disheartened by the sluggish economy and the dim outlook, suddenly pulses have been quickened by the apparent return of the Cold War, which financial circles expect to be an economic elixir. But they are still counting on the Cold War's not becoming hot; that could spoil everything.

U.S. Output Rises Only 0.3% in '79

Industrial Peformance Worse Since Recession

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 — U.S. industrial output rose 0.3 percent in 1979, the worst performance since the 9.1-percent drop in the 1974 recession, the Federal Reserve Board reported today.

The output of the nation's factories, mines and utilities finished 1979 with a 0.3-percent gain for December, even though automobile output sagged to its lowest level in 4½ years, following declines of a revised 0.3 percent in November and 0.1 percent in October.

Meanwhile, the Commerce Department reported business inventories rose 0.7 percent in November after a gain of 0.9 percent in October.

The December industrial production index stood at 152.2 percent of the 1967 average, up only 0.3 percent from a year earlier.

December's rise supported administration forecasts that the overall economy expanded during the final quarter to delay once again the onset of an anticipated recession.

Automobile output fell to an annual rate of 6.8 million units last month, off 6 percent from November and the slowest since May 1975, when output was at an annual rate of 6.6 million units.

Output of construction supplies fell 0.4 percent and was off 1.7 percent from a year earlier — mainly caused by a sharp plunge in homebuilding, a direct result of the Fed's tight-money policy.

However, business-equipment output rose 1 percent after a 0.2-percent rise in November and was up 4.2 percent from a year earlier. The Fed attributed the increase to higher production in the defense and space equipment industries.

.S. Lifts World Grain Crop Forecast

From Agency Dispatches

SHINGTON, Jan. 16 — grain production in the 1979- p year is now expected to be billion tons, up about 10 mil- ns from a forecast in Decem- e Agriculture Department re- yesterday.

world crop is 3.6 percent r than last year's record.

ger crops of U.S. corn and In- ce accounted for most of the se in the monthly forecast.

department also said an is shows the Soviet Union it its total grain imports this y about 27 percent from what een counted on. The cutback tributed to President Carter's sion of further shipments of grain.

reover, the department's For- Agricultural Service said yes- y that the partial grain embargo "is almost certain to have a combination of short-term effects" that include reduced grain feeding of livestock and an additional reduction in Soviet grain reserves.

Estimates of the Eastern and Western European crops were raised slightly.

An estimate of world production of corn and other coarse grains was raised about 5 million tons to 741.9 million tons, as a result of the larger U.S. corn crop and improved prospects for barley in Eastern Europe.

Better prospects for crops in the United States, Western Europe and Australia raised the estimate of the world wheat crop to 405 million tons, up about 2 million tons.

The world rice crop is up nearly 4 million tons from last month at 372.2 million tons, as a result of the higher Indian forecast.

World production of soybeans and other oilseeds is projected at 180 million tons, about 1 percent above the December forecast. Soybean output was raised about 900,000 tons to 96 million tons because of larger estimates for the United States and Brazil.

The world cotton crop is forecast at a record 65.1 million bales, up nearly 1 million bales from last month's forecast. Higher yields in the United States, China and Pakistan and a larger harvested area in India raised the crop estimate.

Nearly all of the Northern Hemisphere crops are harvested. Many Southern Hemisphere crops are still in the ground.

The department said that total Soviet grain imports from all sources in the year ending June 30 are expected to be about 25 million metric tons, down from 34 million forecast a month ago, before the U.S. embargo of about 17 million tons.

Officials said the reduction of only 9 million metric tons would have been greater except that imports of non-U.S. grain will offset part of the effect of the embargo. The Soviets are expected to use more of their own reserves than previously planned so that their immediate loss of grain will be 6 million tons. This shortfall "is likely to impact" on the Soviet Union after July 1.

Continental Oil Unveils New Style Offshore Rig

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.

IDON, Jan. 16 (NYT) — In t billed as a major advance in ea oil technology, Continen- l Co. unveiled today a new latform that will at least dou- depths at which fields can be ed.

structure, called a tension leg m, is anchored to the seabed oring lines less than a foot in er, a technique that makes it le to produce oil lying under eet of water.

TLP "points the way to the winning of oil in deep- territory which is at the t well beyond our reach," J.P. Schmoe, chairman of a o affiliate in Britain. "It's a the whole industry will want h."

new platform, which has nder development for over ars, is to begin operation in ttion field in the North Sea 1984.

ke most systems now in use, P does not rely on steel or le structures big enough to sit ocean floor. The only thing ting the bottom of the buoy- erstructure with pilings driv- feet into the seabed are the made of thin steel tubing.

oco has seven partners on the , including British National rp. and Gulf Oil, whose engi- worked with Conoco's on the

les its ability to plumb great- ths the tension-leg platform it least theoretically, be ed and moved to another en the Hutton field is deplet- out 1995.

lis Gregg, a Conoco project r, guessed in an interview is might cost "tens of mil- of dollars instead of the eds of millions" that would led if anyone ever attempted a current-type platform.

oco officials said that the as only slightly more eco- nomical than conventional platforms in the 485 feet of water in which it will operate. Its advantage, however, would increase dramatically as depths increased.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions in local currencies, unless otherwise indicated

Britain

Tate & Lyle

Year Sept. 30	1979	1978
Revenue	1,190.	1,146.
Profits	13.8	9.0
Per Share	0.251	0.163

Japan

Matsushita Electric Ind.

Year Nov. 30	1979	1978
Revenue	1,734.	1,598.
Profits	65,516.	56,846.
Per Share	55.13	52.95

United States

Archer-Daniels-Midland *

2nd Quar	1980	1979
Profits	27.97	17.61
Per share	0.80	0.51
1st Half	1979	1978
Profits	52.17	27.69
Per share	1.50	0.80

** Net adjusted to reflect a 5 percent stock dividend in September, 1979.*

Bendix

1st Quar	1980	1979
Revenue	972.2	916.1
Profits	41.19	37.57
Per Share	1.78	1.64

Burroughs

4th Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	881.7	786.1
Profits	132.48	111.35
Per Share	3.23	2.73
Year	1979	1978
Revenue	2,800.	2,500.
Profits	305.54	253.36
Per Share	7,45	6.21

Chase Manhattan *

4th Quar	1979	1978
Oper. Net	76.7	58.7
Per Share	2.23	1.67
Net Income	73.9	57.9
Per Share	2.15	1.64
Year	1979	1978
Oper. Net	311.2	197.2
Per Share	9.07	5.59
Net Income	303.0	195.1
Per Share	8.81	5.53

** Quarterly dividend increased to 70 from 60 cents a share, payable Feb. 15, record Feb. 1.*

Florida Power & Light *

4th Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	201.4	173.5
Profits	24.94	20.48
Per Share	1.71	1.42
Year	1979	1978
Revenue	835.5	751.2
Profits	59.87	68.15
Per Share	4.14	4.74

** Results after preferred dividends.*

Golden West Financial *

4th Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	100.6	75.7
Profits	9.81	9.59
Per Share	0.70	0.68
Year	1979	1978
Revenue	365.2	265.2
Profits	36.49	35.05
Per Share	2.61	2.45

** Share figures reflect a two-for-one stock split.*

Honeywell

4th Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	1,230.	1,030.
Profits	68.20	62.00
Per Share	3.07	2.89
Year	1979	1978
Revenue	4,210.	3,550.
Profits	240.00	181.50
Per Share	10.95	8.48

Imperial Corp. of America

4th Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	162.0	131.0
Profits	21.40	19.50
Per share	1.51	1.41
Year	1979	1978
Revenue	583.0	490.0
Profits	74.20	68.80
Per share	5.24	4.96

Republic of Texas

4th Quar	1979	1978
Oper. Net	18.73	15.82
Per Share	1.05	0.89
Net Income	18.71	14.30
Per Share	1.05	0.80
Year	1979	1978
Oper. Net	72.58	59.96
Per Share	4.09	3.37
Net Income	72.40	59.80
Per Share	4.08	3.37

Roadway Express

4th Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	360.0	324.1
Profits	23.70	19.83
Per Share	1.19	0.97
Year	1979	1978
Revenue	1,090.	985.2
Profits	57.20	56.92
Per Share	2.85	2.78

...ch Output Rises ...% in November

IS, Jan. 16 (AP-DJ) — 's industrial production in- se 1.5 percent in November percent of its 1970 base fol- a revised 2.9-percent decline ober, the statistics institute day. The November index, ally adjusted and excluding nstruction industry, was up cent from November, 1978. Labor Ministry reported that mber of job-seekers rose 1.8 in December, seasonally ad- from November to 1.37 mil- ringing the jobless rate to 6.4 percent the work force.

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Weekly net asset value
on January 14, 1980
Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.
U.S. $69.12
Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.
U.S. $50.36
Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange
Information Pierson Heldring & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, Amsterdam

But Data Shows Steady Quarterly Decline in Net Purchases

Non-U.S. Residents' Wall Street Trading Up Sharply

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 (AP-DJ) — Foreign investors sharply increased their overall activity in U.S. stock markets through much of last year but the net result was a steady quarterly decline in their buying, according to an analysis of data, covering the first three quarters, by the Securities Industry Association.

Jeffrey Schaefer, SIA's research director, says "Foreign investors have been an important element in our market, accounting for 20 to 25 percent of the net purchases of stocks over the past five years. The 1979 data reinforce the idea that they are important factors in gross trading activity as well."

The total amount of trading done by foreigners rose from $8.7 billion in the first quarter to $9.7 billion in the second and to $12.1 billion in the third. The quarterly average in 1978 was $9.5 billion.

However, foreigners' net purchases dropped in the third quarter to $201 million from $352 million in the second quarter and $684 million in the first. The nine-month total net purchases of $1.24 billion compares to $2.4 billion in all of 1978.

Dollar Correlation

Past SIA reviews have noted a good correlation between the fate of the dollar and foreign purchases of U.S. stocks. Periods of dollar weakness generally have been accompanied by caution among investors abroad and the dollar was particularly weak in the third quarter.

Broken down by regions, Europeans were generally net sellers in the third quarter while Canadians and Asians were net buyers. Mideast oil-exporting countries, included in the Asian data, continued to be net buyers but in diminishing amounts.

"Middle East investors have consistently reduced their net purchases of U.S. equities since 1976," Mr. Schaefer says. Last year, they were net buyers of $272 million in the first quarter, $83 million in the second and $78 million in the third, for a nine-month total of $433 million. By comparison, they were net buyers of nearly $1.5 billion in the first nine months of 1976, $1.1 billion in the comparable nine months of 1977 and $626 million in like-1978.

The heaviest selling in the third quarter came from Swiss investors, who were net sellers of $203 million after being net sellers of $1 million in the second quarter and $30 million in the first. Joining the Swiss as net sellers were Belgium-Luxembourg and West Germany. Investors in the Netherlands, United Kingdom and France were net buyers in the third quarter. But sales exceeded purchases by $197 million in these European countries as a whole.

Canadian investors increased their net buying in the third quarter to $253 million from $110 million in the second quarter and $58 million in the first.

Japanese investors scaled down their net buying to $31 million in the third quarter from $38 million in the second quarter and $118 million in the first.

The most striking change in investment flows from abroad occurred in U.S. Treasury issues, where net buying surged to $2.7 billion in the third quarter after net sales of $34 million in the second. The biggest change was by the Swiss, who added $914 million of Treasury issues in the third quarter after being buyers of only $46 million in the second quarter. This increase may have been due to attempts by the Swiss to restrain the franc's rise, Mr. Schaefer says.

U.S. investors, meanwhile, were net buyers of $538 million of foreign stocks in the third quarter, after being net sellers of $62 million in the second, according to Treasury data. Most of the increase was represented by investments in Canadian stocks.

1st Chicago Corp. Said Restructing Top Management

NEW YORK, Jan.16 (NYT) — First Chicago Corp., which yesterday reported a decline of almost 50 percent in its net operating earnings in the fourth quarter, has restructured its top management and stripped its president of most of his authority, according to sources within the company.

In the fourth quarter, net operating earnings — income before securities transactions — dropped to $17.6 million, or 44 cents a share, from $33.3 million, or 84 cents a share, a year earlier. Net income after securities transactions amounted to $18.3 million, down from $32.7 million in the year-earlier period. For the year, net operating earnings dropped to $115.5 million from $131.4 million.

First Chicago officials attribute the company's poor performance to an unwillingness to increase its foreign lending and to an inability to increase its domestic lending to major corporations.

As part of the reorganization, Harvey Kapnick, the former chairman of Arthur Andersen & Co., the Chicago-based accounting firm, has been named chief operating officer. Mr. Kapnick joined First Chicago as vice chairman last month.

Richard Thomas continues as president but will become "assistant to the chairman." He has been relieved of his responsibilities for First Chicago's lending activities.

A source within the bank said management responsibilities had been more clearly defined as a result of the regrouping. At the pinnacle is a three-man management team composed of Robert Abboud, chairman and chief executive officer; Mr. Kapnick, and Edwin Yeo 3d, who has been named chief financial officer. One officer of the bank suggested that as a result of the changes Mr. Abboud may have to share a significant portion of his power with Mr. Kapnick.

NYSE Mixed in 2d-Most-Active Session

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 — New York Stock Exchange prices suffered a bout of profit-taking in late trading today and prices ended mixed in the second-heaviest turnover on record.

Analysts said prices were due for a correction after recent strength and that late price weakness in the dollar, silver and gold provided an excuse for some selling.

Volume rose to about 67.7 million shares. The heaviest trading so far occurred Oct. 10, 1979 when 81.62 million shares changed hands.

The next heaviest trading day had been Aug. 3, 1978, when volume totalled 66.37 million shares.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 3.41 to 865.19 but advances led declines by about 50 issues and the NYSE index was unchanged.

Natural resources stocks, however, except for coppers, remained strong on expectations the value of their assets will rise.

Compugraphic forecast lower fiscal second quarter net and dropped 6½ to 33½.

Smithkline suspended sales of its diuretic Selacryn due to adverse effects on the liver. The stock lost 3⅜ to 59⅜.

Bendix lost 1½ to 53. The company reported higher December quarter profits but said they came mostly from its investment in Asarco.

Coal, oil, paper, forest products and sugar issues firmed.

North American Coal gained 2¾ to 47⅞ and Pacific Lumber 4¾ to 56.

Chesebrough-Pond's raised its quarterly dividend by five cents to 32 cents a share.

Chase Manhattan raised its quarterly divident to 70 cents a share from 60.

Other companies increasing quarterly dividends included, A-T-O to 15, cents a share, Citytrust Bancorp to 25, Columbia Gas Systems to 64, Commwealth National Bank to 58, Cut & Curl, which also split its stock 3-for-2, (semiannual) to 11, Dow Jones & Co. to 40 and NCR Corp. to 50.

In futures trading on the Chicago Board of Trade, wheat closed higher, corn irregularly lower, oats fractionally lower and soybeans lower. Dealers said continued world demand for corn and wheat appeared to inspire buying.

Rischbieter Quits Brazil Cabinet

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 16 (Reuters) — Brazil's Planning Ministry Antonio Delfim Netto is now firmly in charge of the national economy following the resignation yesterday of Finance Minister Karlos Rischbieter, international banking sources said.

No official announcement has been made on who will succeed Mr. Rischbieter. The sources indicated that his resignation would not have any effect on international bankers' view of Brazil, except for the consolidation of Mr. Delfim's control.

Mr. Delfim has stated publicly he expects foreign trade to be balanced this year after an estimated $3-billion deficit last year. Mr. Rischbieter said last week that if the current trends were not reversed, Brazil could post a $3-to-4 billion trade deficit this year.

INA CORPORATION
1600 Arch Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19101

NOTICE OF STOCK SPLIT

To the Holders of 6⅞ Convertible Subordinated Debentures Due 1997 (the "Debentures") of INA Overseas Finance N.V., issued under an Indenture, dated as of August 1, 1977 (the "Indenture"), among INA Overseas Finance N.V., INA Corporation, and Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Trustee

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that on December 19, 1979, the Board of Directors of INA Corporation, a corporation organized under the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, United States of America (the Corporation), declared a 3-for-2 split in the Corporation's outstanding shares of common stock, par value $1.00 per share. The record date for the split is January 18, 1980. Certificates representing additional common shares to be issued as a consequence of the stock split will be mailed to shareholders on or about February 15, 1980. Fractional shares will not be issued as a consequence of the split. In lieu thereof, the Corporation will make a cash payment, based on the per share closing price for the Corporation's common shares on January 18, 1980, the record date, as reported by *The Wall Street Journal*, to each shareholder of record otherwise entitled to a fractional share as a result of the split.

The conversion rate with respect to the number of common shares of the Corporation into which each $1,000 principal amount of Debentures is convertible under the Indenture is to be appropriately adjusted pursuant to applicable provisions of the Indenture.

Dated: January 8, 1980

INA CORPORATION
By: James L. Walker
Senior Vice President and Treasurer

WHERE THE WORLD MEETS



DOLDER GRAND HOTEL ZURICH
Your prestigious address
Kurhausstrasse 65,
CH-8032 Zurich,
Telephone: 01 32 62 31.
Telex: 53449.
Raoul T. DE GENDRE.

WORLDINVEST INCOME FUND
DIVIDEND ANNOUNCEMENT
Declaration of Dividend N° 6

The Trustees of Worldinvest Income Fund are pleased to announce a US $5.00 per share distribution to Shareholders in respect of the half-year period from 28th June 1979 to 27th December 1979.
Coupon N° 6 and also any previously unpresented Coupons may be presented for payment on or after 1st February 1980, to any of the following Paying Agents

Bank of America NT and SA,
Hong Kong Branch,
St. George's Building,
N° 1 Ice House Street,
Hong Kong,
B.C.C.

Bank America Trust and Banking Corporation (Bahamas) Limited,
50 Shirley Street,
Nassau,
Bahamas.

Bank of America International S.A.,
35, Boulevard Royal,
Luxembourg.

Bank America Trust Company (Jersey) Limited,
Union House,
Union Street,
St. Helier,
Jersey,
Channel Islands.

Payments will be made subject to any applicable fiscal or other regulations within fourteen days of such presentation.

Bank America Trust Company (Jersey) Limited.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Jan. 16

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Chg Prev Close
		— A—A—A —									
39¾	29½	ACF	2.24		6.1	7	174	36⅝	36½	36⅝	
18¾	14⅛	AMF	1.24		8.5	6	581	15	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
25	12½	AM Intl	.28		1.6	11	4	280	17⅝	17	17⅛
12¼	9½	APL	1		10.	44	34	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
42	32	ARA	1.82		5.5	6	210	34¾	33	33	—1¾
51¾	22⅛	ASA	2.40e		4.9		2776	u54⅞	49	49	—2¾
12¾	8⅛	ATO	.56		5.1	4	131	11¼	10⅞	10⅝	— ⅛
28½	17	AVX s	.25		1.8	14	277	26¾	25½	25½	—1
43¾	29½	AbbtLb	1		2.5	14	309	41⅜	40¾	40⅝	— ⅜
29½	17½	AcmeC	1.20		4.1	7	57	u30	29¼	29¼	— ¼
4⅞	3¼	AdmDg	.04		1.0	6	19	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
14½	11¾	AdaEx	1.49e		11.		78	13⅜	13	13¼	+ ⅜
6½	4½	AdmMi	.20e		4.3	46	22	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
40¾	30½	AMD n				15	443	u41½	40¾	40⅝	+ ⅛
36⅜	28½	AetnLf	s1.80		5.0	5	2025	36⅜	36	36½	+ ½
28¼	19¼	Ahmans	1.20		5.9	4	114	20⅜	20¼	20½	+ ⅛
3¼	2½	Aileen					197	2⅝	2½	2⅝	— ⅛
48	24⅞	AirPrd	.80		1.9	12	810	u43⅝	41½	41⅝	+1⅜
28¼	17⅜	AirbFrt	1.20		4.8	10	21	25	24¾	25	+ ¼
17⅛	11⅜	Aizona	.80		6.1	6	116	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
8¾	6½	AlaP	dpf.87		13.		24	7	6⅞	6⅞	
87½	67	AlaP	pf		9.		2200	71	69	69	— 1
80	62	AlaP	pf 8.16		13.		2100	64	64	64	+ ⅜
80	62¼	AlaP	pf 8.28		13.		250	63½	63	63	—1½
15⅞	13⅜	Alascos	1.48		11.	8	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
42¼	15⅜	Alaskin	.80		2.0	28	469	40¾	38¼	39¾	+2
36	27	Albany s	1		3.2	9	8	31¾	31½	31⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	6⅜	Alberto	.36		4.2	10	27	u 8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
45	34¼	Albrtsn	1.28		3.0	8	22	48¾	48¼	48¼	
58	32⅜	AlcanA	2.40		4.2	6	2128	u58¼	56⅝	56⅝	— ⅜
37⅛	22⅜	AlcaSld	1.40e		4.3	7	42	32⅝	32½	32⅝	+ ⅛
9¾	6	Alexdr	.40		6.3	6	73	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
34⅝	20	AlgCo	1.08a		4.0	6	182	27⅛	26½	27¼	+ ⅛
28⅞	22	AlgCo	pf2.84		12.		17	24¾	24¼	24¼	
33	15⅜	AlgLud	1.40		4.6	5	227	31⅜	30¾	30¾	—1⅛
49½	31⅜	AlgLd	pf		3.		37	48⅜	46⅞	46⅞	—1¾
22⅝	18⅝	AlgLd	pf2.19		11.		15	19¾	19½	19½	
18	14⅜	AlgPw	1.80		12.	7	262	15⅞	15¾	15½	— ⅛
17¼	13⅜	AllenGp	s 1		7.9	6	21	14¾	14¼	14½	— ⅛
57½	24	Allergan	.60		1.1	19	761	54¾	53½	53½	—2
54	28½	AlldCh	2		3.7		1201	u54⅜	53⅜	53⅜	
14¼	11⅛	AlldAnt	.86		6.3	7	83	14⅛	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
22¼	12	AlldPd	.60		3.2	9	16	19¼	19	19	— ⅛
27½	20⅞	AlldSir	1.60		6.8	5	138	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	+ ⅛
38⅜	29⅜	AllisCh	1.40		4.3	5	126	32¾	32¼	32¼	— ⅛
18⅝	12	AlrAir	.64e		4.3	8	7	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
21⅜	14⅜	AlphPr	.72a		4.4	6	225	16⅜	16¼	16½	+ ½
61½	47⅜	Alcoa	2.80		4.5	5	2596	u63¼	61¾	61⅜	+ ½
31⅜	16	AmISug	1		3.2	11	113	31¾	31¼	31⅜	+1⅜
52⅜	35½	Amax s	2.40		4.6	9	1286	u52⅛	51¼	51⅜	—1¼
69	45½	Amax	pf 3		4.5		72	69	67¼	67¼	—1¾
22¼	18	Amrce	1.32		5.5	5	23	24⅜	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
52⅝	25⅛	AHess	1.60		3.1	5	3131	u51⅛	49⅝	51⅛	+2⅝
110½	52	AHes	pf3.50		3.2		34	u112¾	110	111	+4⅝
14¾	9⅝	AmAir			4.0	3	440	10⅝	10	10⅛	— ½
6⅛	3⅜	AmAir	wt				227	4⅛	4	3¾	
20⅞	16	AAir	pf 2.18		13.		18	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
19	12	ABakr	1.20		6.5	9	33	18⅝	18½	18½	— ⅛
69⅛	47⅜	ABrnds	s 5.50		8.0	6	444	69	68½	69	+ ¼
33½	28¼	ABrd	pf2.75		9.6		817	28¾	28¾	28¾	— ⅛
35¼	28¼	ABrd	pf2.67		7.6		6	35	34¾	35	+ ⅛
47⅜	32⅜	ABdcst	7.60		4.6	6	1208	36	36⅛	36⅛	
16	13	ACtnIn	.72		4.6	6	24	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
41⅛	33⅜	ACnCan	2.80		8.1	6	193	34½	34½	35⅛	
22¼	16⅜	ACon	pf1.75		9.9		2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
7¼	3	ACyan				27	30	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
36¼	24⅜	ACyan	1.60		5.1	9	1542	32¼	30¾	31⅛	— ⅜
18½	10	AmDist				72	796	u19⅜	16¼	17¼	—1⅛
25½	17¼	ADT	1.16		5.9	8	373	20¼	19½	19½	— ⅛
23½	17½	AElPw	2.22		12.	8	812	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
34¼	27¾	AmExp	1.80		5.6	7	1272	33¼	32⅜	32⅜	— ⅛
14⅛	9½	AFamil	s0.60		5.4	5	287	11¼	10⅝	11⅛	+ ⅛
22½	17¾	AGIBd	2e		11.		32	18¾	18½	18½	
21¾	16⅛	AGnCv	1.44		6.7		20	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛
28⅝	25¾	AGnIns			2.7	6	79	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝	— ⅛
16½	10¼	AHerlfL	.48		3.7	8	2	13	13	13	— ⅛
24½	14¼	AmHoist	1.12		5.4	6	240	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝	— ½
29½	24⅜	AHome	1.60		6.0	11	3215	26¾	26¾	26¾	
25¾	23⅜	AHomPr	1.80		8.3	13	882	25	24	25	+ ⅛
11½	8	AmInvt	.40		4.3	6	69	9⅜	9¼	9¼	
34½	24⅛	AMfg	s .80		2.4	12	121	34	33⅜	33⅝	— ⅛
9¼	5½	AmMotrs	.07e		.9	4	717	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	— ⅛
48⅝	36	ANatR	3.20		7.1	10	186	45¾	44⅝	45⅜	+ ⅛
31½	19½	ASLFI	n.80b		3.4	4	79	24⅝	23½	23⅝	
19¾	11⅞	ASnip	.80		4.7	34	63	17	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
38⅛	29¼	ASStnd	2.60		6.9	6	96	33½	32¾	33½	+ ⅜
10¾	6⅜	ASterl	.32		3.8	9	250	8¼	8⅛	8½	— ⅛
34½	23½	AmStr	.80		2.8	4	69	28¾	28¼	28¾	
1.99⅝	48½	AmStr	pf				1	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	— ⅛
64¾	51½	ATT	s	5	9.7	6	6161	52⅝	51¾	51¾	— ⅛
67⅝	53¾	ATT	pf	4	7.4		13	54½	54¼	54¼	
47¾	38⅞	ATT	pf 3.64		9.1		604	40⅛	40	40⅛	+ ⅛
49½	40	ATT	pf 3.74		9.1		1	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	
14⅞	11	AWatWk	.92		7.1	4	3	13	12⅞	13	— ⅛
19	15⅜	AWat	pf1.43		8.5		z600	17	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
13	10	AWat	pf1.25		11.		z30	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
21	16	Ameron	1.20		5.6	6	17	u21¼	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	11¼	AmesD	.40b		2.5	5	72	16⅛	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
26⅜	20¼	Ametek	s 1		3.8	13	115	26⅜	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
28⅝	17⅜	Amfac	1.20		4.2	6	1485	u30	28¾	28⅝	+ ⅛
41	29½	AMPInc	2.76		2.0	12	2370	38	36⅞	37½	+ ¾
26½	13½	Ampco	.60a		2.2	12	57	u27¾	26½	27⅜	+1⅛
22¼	14¼	Ampex	.20		.9	11	325	22	21¾	21¾	
7⅛	3¾	AmrepCp					13	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
24¾	14⅜	Amstar	1.35		6.2	9	754	22¼	21¾	21⅞	+ ⅛
7¾	6	Amst	pf .68		10.		7	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
43	32¼	Amsted	2.20		5.0	7	631	u44	41⅝	43⅝	+2⅜
25	14¾	Analog	s			16	71	23	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅜
18¾	14⅛	Anchor	s1.20		7.4	5	94	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
25	18¾	AnchAy	1.12		4.8	7	245	u24¼	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
7⅝	5½	Angelica	.34		4.5	7	556	u 8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
27½	10	Anixter	.40		1.5	9	73	26⅜	26¼	26¾	+ ⅛
39¾	18¾	Apache	s.40		1.2	14	193	35½	34¼	34½	— ⅜
12½	6¼	ApldDig				9	164	9¼	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
28¼	16	ApldDig	pf1		4.8		2	20¾	20¾	20¾	
14	7⅝	ApplMg				10	239	13⅜	12¾	12⅝	— ⅛
30½	21	Arcata	1.28		4.5	7	271	30	29½	29½	—1⅛
21¼	24⅛	ArchD	pf2.16		7.2		7	30⅛	30	30	
33¾	14⅜	ArchrD	.20b		.6	16	856	33⅜	32¼	32¼	+ ⅛
11⅜	5	ArcIEn	.10e		1.9	12	46	5½	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
21¾	16⅞	ArizPS	2		11.	7	293	18⅛	18	18	
12¾	8	ArkBst	.60		6.5	7	1	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
28¾	22¼	ArkLGs	s1.24		4.5	11	388	28	27¼	27¾	+ ⅛
4	1¾	ArlenRty					3100	4	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
10⅛	5¼	Armada				6	129	7	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
28⅝	19	Armco	1.50		5.2	6	1131	u29¾	28¾	29	+ ⅛
36½	26	Arm pf	2.10		5.7		83	u37⅜	36¼	36¾	+ ½
54	41¾	Armr pf	4.75		11.		220	42	42	42	
17⅜	14⅝	ArmCk	1.10		6.8	6	220	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
25½	17¾	ArmRu	1.20		6.2	6	26	19½	18⅝	19¼	
23⅝	18	ArnCorp	1b		4.4	6	22	23¼	22¾	22¾	— ⅜
33	9⅝	Arrowe	.20r		.7	8	104	31	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅜
16½	11	Arvin	1.12		8.6	5	86	13½	13	13	— ⅛
26¾	20	Arvin	pf	2	8.9		9	22½	22	22½	+ ⅛
52¾	15¼	Asarco	1a		2.0	7	4759	u53½	48½	49	—3¼
45½	32¾	AshOil	2.20		5.3	6	117	41¾	41¼	41¼	+ ⅛
42¼	40½	AshOil	pf wi	4.50		11.		290	41¾	41⅝	41⅜	— ⅛
23¾	15¼	AsdD	s 1.50		6.6	7	131	23⅛	22⅝	22⅝	— ½
22¾	17⅛	Athlone	1.20		5.9	5	429	20¾	20¼	20⅜	
29¾	16⅞	AtlC	rEI	1.84	10.	7	35	18¾	17⅝	18⅛	
54⅛	56½	AtlRich	2.80		3.4	10	1636	u84	82⅜	83⅝	+ ⅜
46½	37	AtlRc	pf3.75		9.6		z250	39	39	39	— ⅛
99¼	67¼	AtlRc	pf2.80		2.8		19	u100½	99¾	100	+1¼
20⅛	10⅝	AtlasCe					359	20	19	19¼	+ ⅛
41	28¾	AutoDta	.64		1.7	16	273	39⅛	38⅛	38¾	— ⅛
29⅜	18¾	AvcoCp	1.20		4.4	3	1363	28½	27¼	27⅝	— ⅛
59	39½	Avco	pf 3.50		5.7		3	56	55½	56	+ ⅛
74	49½	Avco	pf 4.25		6.0		3	70	70	70	+2
21½	14¼	Avery	.60		3.0	8	477	20¼	19½	19¾	+ ⅛
27	16	Avnet	.88		3.1	7	170	26⅜	25¾	25⅞	— ⅛
56	34¾	Avon	2.80		7.4	9	2004	38	37⅜	37⅝	+ ⅛
23⅜	18	Avdin				15	148	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
		— B—B—B —									
63¾	19¼	BAV Lia	52c				23	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
2⅜	1¼	BT Mfg					11	2	1⅝	2	
13⅜	7	Bache	.50a		4.0	9	2179	12	12½	12½	
59	31	Bakrint	.60		1.1	18	509	58	57	57	— ⅜
24⅜	17¼	Baldwn	s .20		1.0	12	24	19¾	19⅜	19⅜	+ ⅛
40½	20¼	BaldwU	1.20		3.4	7	76	36¼	35¼	35½	+ ½
60	30½	BldU	pf 2.06		3.8		1	54½	54½	54½	+2½
28⅞	28¾	BallCp	1.40		5.5	5	76	25¾	25¼	25¼	
23¾	23⅛	BallyMf	s.10		.3	23	1246	34½	33¾	33¾	— ⅛
24	21⅛	BallGE	2.44		11.	6	45	22¼	22	22	
49	41½	BallPf	pf 4.50		10.		z100	64	64	64	+ ⅜
34⅞	18⅛	BancCal	.92		2.7	7	244	34¼	33½	33⅝	+ ⅛
19⅜	12⅛	Bandag	.60		3.2	10	186	19¼	18⅞	19	— ⅛
29⅜	19⅜	BangPnl	.80		2.9	5	69	28¼	27⅝	27⅝	
40¼	27⅜	BanP	pf	2	5.4		5	38	37	37	
43¼	31⅜	BkNY	2.72		7.9	5	66	34¼	34	34⅛	+ ⅛
16	12⅜	BkofVa	1.16		8.3	4	21	14¼	14	14	— ⅛
30⅜	24	BnkAm	1.32		5.1	6	1498	26¼	25¾	25¾	— ⅛
48⅜	32	BankTr	2.20		7.5	5	139	29⅝	29⅜	29⅜	+ ⅛
28	22¾	BkTr	pf2.50		10.		19	25	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
14	7⅜	Banner	.14		1.2	10	44	12¾	11¾	11¾	— ½
58¾	24½	Barber	1.60		3.3	11	109	48⅜	47¾	47⅞	— ⅛
15⅜	11	BardCR	.36		2.5	11	457	14¾	14¼	14⅜	— ⅛
21⅜	15½	BarnGe	s.80		4.3	5	18	19	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
21¼	18¾	BarnBk	n 1		4.8	6	58	20⅜	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
26¾	14⅜	BarryW	s.52		2.1	13	48	24¾	24¼	24½	+ ⅛
49	23½	Baruch	s		2.6	12	1230	37¾	37¼	37¼	— ⅛
49½	35⅜	BauchT	rv .50		1.1	14	548	47⅜	46¾	46¾	— ⅜
16⅝	3½	BayCalP					43	6¾	6½	6½	— ⅛
27¾	18¾	BaySfG	2.20		9.1	7	14	u24¼	24¼	24¼	+ ⅛
13	9½	BaykCp	.48		3.8	7	10	12⅜	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
38	26	Bearing	.92		2.8	9	7	33¼	32⅞	33⅛	+ ⅛
24¼	19¾	BeatFd	1.20		5.8	8	834	21¼	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅜
50¼	40¾	Beat	pf 3.38		8.0		8	42½	42¼	42½	
32½	20	Beckm	.32		1.1	17	373	29⅞	29⅜	29⅜	— ⅛
34½	27⅜	BectnD	.92		2.7	11	548	34½	33⅞	33⅞	+ ⅛
38	22	Bencls	1		1.7	16	254	u38⅜	37¼	37¼	+1
16	3¾	Beker				7	299	13½	12¾	12¾	— ½
47¾	24⅜	BelcaPs	1		2.7	6	212	37¾	36⅝	37¼	— ⅛
30⅜	21¼	Belden	1.60		5.6	5	46	28¾	28¾	28¾	+ ⅛
9	6½	BeldnH	.36b		5.0	6	9	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅛
25¾	14⅜	BellHow	.96		3.8	16	811	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
14⅜	6¼	BellInd	.20a		1.4	8	610	14⅜	14	14¼	+ ⅛
19⅞	15⅜	BellCd	s 1.64					18	18	18	+ ⅛
30½	19⅛	Bemis	1.40		5.2	4	22	27	26¾	27	+ ⅜
35½	34¼	Bendix	2.84		5.6	7	708	u35½	32⅝	33	—2⅛
32½	22¾	BenfCp	2		7.7	6	162	26¾	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
45½	36⅛	Benef	pf4.20		12.		1	36¼	36¼	36½	+ ⅛
26½	20	Benef	pf2.50		12.		z100	21	20¾	20¾	
19¾	17⅜	BengtB				41	13849	17½	12¾	13	—2¾
7¼	3	BerkevP				17	584	6¾	6⅜	6⅜	
27⅛	20	BestPd	.24		1.0	8	97	24¼	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
25⅞	19½	BethSt	1.60		6.5	13	905	25¼	24¾	24¾	
45¼	31⅝	BthTkr	.88		2.0	15	305	44⅜	43¾	44⅛	+ ⅛
23⅜	14⅜	Binney	.92		2.8	12	93	24¾	24¼	24½	
29½	16⅜	BisFSL	s.80		3.4	7	146	23⅜	22	23¼	+ ⅛
25¼	18	BlackDr	.68		3.1	18	774	22¼	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
24½	19¾	BlairJn	s 1		4.7	6	138	21⅜	21	21½	— ⅜
25½	14⅜	BlissL	1.10		5.4	6	61	20½	20¼	20⅜	+ ⅛
27¼	21¼	BlckHR	1.60		6.3	9	144	25¾	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
35½	20⅜	BlueB	1.60		4.7	6	135	34⅜	34	34	— ⅛
6¼	3⅜	BobbieBr				5	57	4	3⅞	3⅞	
61	37¼	Boeing	s1.40a		2.3	8	4644	u63¼	60¾	60¾	— ⅛
40⅜	28¾	BoiseC	1.50		3.9	6	1061	39¾	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅛
27⅝	22¾	Borden	1.82		7.1	8	715	26¾	26¼	26½	— ⅛
27⅞	26¾	BorgW	2.28		8.4	8	126	27¾	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
8½	6⅜	Bormns	.20e		4.2	8	45	4¾	4¾	4¾	
24¾	19⅜	BosEd	2.72		12.	6	90	22¼	22	22	
86¼	70	BosE	pf8.88		12.		z50	73	71½	73	+1
11⅜	9	BosE	pf1.17		12.		16	9¾	9½	9½	+ ⅛
14¼	11	BosE	pf1.46		12.		3	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
14⅜	6¾	Brnlff	.20		2.3	10	1502	9	8¾	9	+ ⅛
57¼	23¾	BrounC	.80		1.4	17	111	57¼	57	57	
29⅜	24½	BrigSt	1.20a		4.8	7	87	25½	24¾	24⅝	— ⅜
39½	31	BrisIM	1.44		3.9	11	1361	36½	36¼	36¾	— ⅛
44½	35½	BrisIM	pf 2		4.9		30	41½	40⅞	41	—1¼
35¼	17⅛	BrilPet	1.02e		3.3	6	1370	32	31⅝	31⅝	+ ⅛
19½	12½	BrkwGl	1.08		7.5	12	16	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅛
25	18¾	BkyUG	2.22		9.7	7	13	23	22¾	23	+ ⅛
29	16¾	BwnSh	1		3.6	6	33	28	27¾	28	
19⅛	8¾	Brown	30		1.6	5	103	18½	17¾	18¼	+ ⅛
28¼	22⅛	BwnGp	2		7.4	5	23	26½	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
16¾	11⅝	BwnFer	.70		4.2	11	546	u17	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
15⅝	10⅞	Brnwk	.80		5.8	6	712	14⅝	13¾	13⅝	+ ⅛
30¼	24⅜	Brnwk	pf2.40		8.9		23	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	+ ⅛
29½	17½	BrushW	s 1		3.2	11	368	u33½	29	31	+2⅛
25	16½	BucyEr	.88		3.9	8	1412	23⅝	22¼	22⅝	+ ⅛
37¼	25	BuffPo	1.80		5.9	7	11	30⅝	30¼	30⅜	+ ⅛
16⅜	9¼	Bundy	1		9.2	7	58	10⅜	10½	10⅜	+ ⅛
19⅜	15⅜	BunkrH	1.96		12.		38	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅛
31⅜	16⅞	BunkR	1.20		4.0	8	209	30¼	29¾	29¾	— ½
31½	28½	BnkR	pf1.50		5.1		24	30	29½	29½	— ⅛
18½	15	Burlind	1.40		7.5	7	635	u19	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
65	36½	BurlNo	2.10		3.5	6	489	61	59¾	60	+ ¾
7½	5⅜	BrlNo	pf .55		9.4		7	6	5⅝	5⅝	
58¼	37⅛	BrlNo	pf2.85		5.3		12	53¾	53½	53½	+ ⅛
33¾	28½	Burndy	1		3.1	10	249	32¾	31¾	32⅛	+1⅛
7¾	3	BrnsRL				22	4825	u 5¾	7⅜	7¾	
84	64⅜	Burrgh	2.20		2.7	12	3537	u87⅛	80¼	80⅝	—5½
29⅝	14	Buttrin	s.80		2.9	9	29	28¼	27⅝	28	+ ⅛
15	7⅛	Buttes				76	293	13⅜	12¾	13⅛	+ ⅛
		— C—C—C —									
43⅜	27	CBI Ind	s 1a		2.5	14	61	41	40¼	40½	— ⅛
56¼	44⅛	CBS			2.80	5.3	6	616	53½	52⅝	53	+ ⅛
10⅛	6	CCI					6	351	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
60⅛	31⅛	CIT			2.60	5.0	7	358	52⅜	52⅛	52⅛	— ⅛
12⅞	6⅜	CLC					28	134	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
18⅜	10⅛	CNA Fn					4	49	17⅜	17	17	— ⅛
22⅜

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Jan. 16

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 8)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
	11¼	ReichCh	.74	5.1	14	50	14½	14	14⅛	— ⅛
	35	RelGp	2	3.4	5	113	58½	57¾	58	— ¾
	20	RelG pf	2.60	12.		7	21	20⅞	21	
	22½	Relin pf	2.68	11.		7	23½	23½	23½	— ¼
	5⅛	RepAir	.20	3.3	5	659	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
	16¾	RepCp	.60b	2.3	5	79	27½	26½	26¾	— ¾
	13⅞	RepFnS s	1	4.8	4	51	21¼	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅛
	1½	RepMtg				123	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
	23⅛	RepStl	2a	8.8	3	355	25¾	25	25	— ⅛
	20⅝	RepTex	1	3.7	7	78	27¼	27	27	— ⅛
	11⅛	ResvOil	.30	1.0	14	2566	32⅛	30⅝	30¾	— 1¾
	20½	RsOil pf	1.75	4.0		94	47½	44	44	— 4
	20⅛	RevcoD	.80	3.1	10	675	26⅜	26⅛	26⅛	— ½
	11½	Revere			4	619	u19¼	18	18	— ½
	40½	Revlon	1.56	3.8	10	1460	42⅜	41⅛	41⅛	— ⅜
	12⅛	Rexham	.60	4.1	6	96	15⅝	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
	15⅛	Rexnrd	.96	5.6	6	298	17⅛	16⅞	17	— ⅛
	31⅜	Reynln s			6	2034	34⅝	32½	32½	— 1⅛
	60	Revln pf	2.25	2.8		4	80	80	80	— 2
	46	Reyln pf	4.10	8.8		14	46⅞	46¼	46⅝	+ ⅛
	28⅛	ReyMtl	2.20	5.9	4	333	38⅛	37½	37½	
	59	ReyM pf	4.50	5.7		10	78½	78½	78½	+ ½
	18⅝	RichCo	1.30	5.3	6	9	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ¼
	19¾	RchMer	1.20	4.9	7	789	24⅝	24⅜	24½	— ½
	15¼	RiegelT	1.60	8.4	5	19	19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
	25⅛	RioGran	1	2.9	5	85	35	33⅞	34⅛	— ⅛
	13¾	RioGr pf	.80	4.3		171	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	— ⅛
	18⅞	RiteAid	.65	2.4	10	133	27½	27¼	27¼	
	16⅛	Robshw	1.30	7.5	6	107	17⅜	16⅞	17⅜	+ ⅜
	26½	Robtsn	1.90	5.9	5	28	32⅜	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
	8¼	Robins	.40	4.3	9	245	9½	9¼	9⅜	
	14⅛	RochG	1.48b	10.	6	79	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	— ¼
	16	RochTl	1.68	9.6	7	44	17⅝	17½	17½	— ¼
	10⅛	Rockowr			6	17	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	
	35½	Rockwl	2.60	4.7	8	555	u56¼	55⅛	55½	+ ⅜
	31½	RkInt pf	1.35	2.7		2	u50¼	50⅛	50¼	+ 1¼
	33	RohmH	2	4.3	7	23	46	45⅝	46	+ ½
	17¼	Rohrind			6	1688	u20	19¼	20	+ 1⅛
	14⅛	Rollins	.72	2.5	12	362	29⅜	28	28¼	— 1⅛
	28⅝	Rolm s			27	440	u49	46⅞	47½	+ ¼
	2½	Ronson				35	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
	9⅝	Roper	.90	8.2	6	159	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
	13⅝	Rorer	.84	4.6	10	584	18½	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
	15¾	Rosario	.80a	1.1	16	831	u72	70	71	+ 1¾
	18	Rowan	.10	.2	18	299	44	42¾	44	+ 1
	11⅞	RC Cos	1.04	7.2	19	53	14½	14¼	14½	+ ¼
	61⅛	RoylD	5.53e	7.2	3	685	77	76⅜	76⅝	+ ⅛
	22½	Rubbrm	.92	3.1	10	48	29½	29¼	29⅜	— ⅛
	8¾	RussTog	.88	8.3	6	219	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	— ⅛
	15¼	RyanH	1.20	5.5	7	43	22	21¾	21¾	
	19½	RyderS	1b	4.0	7	136	25¼	25⅛	25¼	
		— S—S—S —								
	6⅜	SCA	.35t	4.0	10	282	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
	16⅝	SCM	1.30	5.4	4	119	24⅛	23⅞	24	— ⅛
	15⅛	SPSTec	.64	2.0	8	396	u32½	30¼	31½	+ 1¼
	31	Sabine	.56	.8	41	145	67⅝	66¼	66¼	— ⅛
	9⅛	Safgdin	.32	1.2	18	212	26	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
	33⅝	Safewy	2.60	7.6	6	643	34⅝	33⅞	34⅛	+ ⅜
	7½	SagaCp	.44	4.8	30	129	9½	9⅛	9¼	
	22⅝	SJoMn	1.40	3.7	10	790	39	38	38	— ⅜
	9⅝	StJoLP	1.26	12.	8	7	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
	36½	StLSaF	2.50	4.2	8	56	59⅝	58½	59	+ 1⅛
	8⅝	SPaul	1.04e	11.		67	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
	27	StRegP	2	5.9	7	1422	34⅞	32⅞	33⅜	+ 1⅛
	5¼	Salant	.40	5.5	18	235	7⅜	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
	5	Sambos				982	6	5⅝	5¾	— ⅛
	12⅛	SDieGs	1.52	11.	8	150	13⅝	13¼	13½	— ⅛
	12½	SJuanR	1.45t	9.7	12	92	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
	16¼	Sanders	.50	1.2	18	189	u43	41½	43	+ 1
	30	SFeInd	2.60	5.3	7	1050	49½	48¾	49	+ ¾
	8⅛	SFeIn pf	.50	3.7		4	13½	13⅛	13½	+ ⅛
	18⅛	SFeInt	.72	2.0	60	635	36⅝	35⅛	35⅝	— ⅛
	13⅛	SgtWel	.88	5.0	8	46	17½	17⅛	17½	+ ⅛
	6⅜	SaulRE				86	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
	6½	SavAStp	.05e	.4	12	81	11⅝	11⅜	11½	
	8¼	SavOnD	.50	4.7	7	74	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
	9⅜	SavEIP	1.20	11.	7	38	11½	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
	9⅞	SavE pf	1.28	13.		1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
	12⅜	Savin	.70	4.1	4	363	17⅜	17⅛	17¼	— ⅛
	4⅞	Saxon			10	576	8⅝	7¾	8¼	+ ½
	3⅛	Schaefer				130	5⅛	5	5	
	27½	SchrPlo	1.44	4.4	8	5944	33	29¾	33	+ 3
	58¾	SchrPl pf	5.07	8.4		1	60½	60½	60½	

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
13¾	7⅜	Schlitz				536	8⅞	8¼	8⅜	— ⅜
100⅝	66¾	Schlmb s	1.10	1.1	20	1429	97½	90¾	96⅝	+ ¼
44¼	25¼	SciAtla s	.18	.4	23	216	43⅞	43⅛	43¼	
27¼	18	SCOA s	1.08	4.3	7	168	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
6⅜	3¾	ScotLad	.05e	.8	8	202	6⅜	6¼	6½	
30⅞	22	ScotFet	1.80	7.7	5	33	23⅜	22⅞	23⅜	+ ½
27¾	17	ScottF	.80	2.9	9	46	27½	27⅛	27¼	
20⅞	15⅜	ScottP	1	4.9	6	3532	u21	20¼	20½	
19¾	10⅝	Scottys	.40	2.2	9	30	18⅛	17⅝	18	+ ⅛
21½	17¼	Scovill	1.52	8.1	5	41	19	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
49¾	42½	Scovil pf	2.50	5.6		2	44½	44½	44½	
10⅞	7⅜	Scudder			20	223	10½	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
9⅝	8⅝	Scud pf	.90e	11.		7	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
13¾	9⅝	SeaCA pf	1.46	14.		26	10⅜	10½	10½	— ¼
25	14⅝	SeaCont	.42	2.5	5	166	16⅞	16⅜	16⅝	+ ⅜
33	24½	SeabCL	2.20	6.7	4	500	u33½	32⅜	33	+ ⅜
18⅜	10	SeaWA			10	655	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	+ ¼
31⅞	24⅛	Seafst	1.12	3.9	7	34	29	28⅝	28⅝	
45⅛	27¼	Seagrm	1.10	2.5	14	487	44¼	43⅜	44¼	+ ¾
23	13⅞	Seagry	.27e	1.3	7	67	20⅝	20	20½	+ ⅜
19¼	14	SealAir n	.44	2.4	10	67	18⅛	17⅝	18	
32⅞	19¼	SealPw	1.30	5.4	5	35	24⅜	24	24⅛	— ¼
20¼	11⅛	SearleG	.52	2.5	13	3373	u20⅝	20½	20⅝	+ ¾
21⅞	17¾	Sears	1.28	7.4	6	6166	17⅞	d17⅛	17⅜	— ½
9	4½	Seatrain				226	7⅛	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
34¾	25¾	SecPac n	1.80	5.9	5	665	31	30¼	30½	+ ¼
62½	24⅛	Sedco	.72	1.2	100	245	58⅛	57⅜	58⅛	+ ⅜
14	8	SelgLt	1.20	13.	6	4	9⅛	9¼	9⅜	
10⅛	7⅛	SvCpInt	.34	3.5	5	39	10	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
14½	8⅛	Shakspr	.52	3.9	9	x55	13⅛	13½	13½	
18¼	12½	Shaklee	.80	5.2	5	149	16	15⅝	15½	+ ⅛
43⅞	23¾	Shapell	.15	.4	5	22	40⅜	40	40½	+ ½
27½	9⅛	ShearL	.48b	1.7	7	328	u28⅛	27	27½	+ ¼
59⅞	30¼	ShellOil	2.40	4.0	9	985	u61¼	59⅝	59⅞	+ ¼
33⅞	27	ShellT s	3.27t	11.	4	31	31½	30⅞	31	+ ¼
11⅞	7⅜	ShelGlo	.70	8.9	4	106	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
17⅞	13	ShelG pf	1.35	9.6		2	14	14	14	+ ¼
28⅞	20⅛	Shrwin	.15e	.5	16	175	28⅜	28⅛	28½	— ⅛
14¼	12	SierPac	1.34	11.	6	53	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
42⅞	20½	Signal	1	2.3	8	247	42⅝	40⅞	42⅝	+ 1⅞
38½	30⅛	Signode	1.72	4.8	6	67	37⅛	35½	35½	— 1¼
20⅛	11	SimPrec	.28	1.7	12	427	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛	+ ¼
13⅞	8⅛	SimpPat	.56	5.7	11	631	10	9½	9¾	
15¼	7½	Singer				401	10½	9⅞	10	— ¼
33⅞	23⅛	Singr pf	3.50	13.		20	26	25⅝	26	+ ⅜
12⅛	9¼	Skyline	.48	3.9	14	335	12⅜	11½	12⅜	+ ⅜
22¼	16¼	SmithA	1.40	7.8	3	33	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
73⅞	42⅜	SmithIn	1.12	1.5	14	159	u75	73⅝	74⅞	+ 1⅛
65⅞	38⅜	Smkln s	1.44	2.4	17	4124	61	59⅝	59⅞	— 3⅞
30¼	15¼	SmithTr	1	3.4	9	9	29⅜	29	29	— 1⅛
22¼	18	Smucker	1.10	5.4	6	6	20½	20⅛	20½	+ ½
29	20⅛	SnapOn s	.80	2.9	13	166	27⅞	27½	27⅝	
10⅜	6⅝	SonyCp	.10e	1.4	21	224	7½	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
21½	16½	SooLin s	1.79t	9.5	7	10	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅛
5¼	3⅛	SoAtlFn				4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
18	14	SCrEG	1.68	11.	8	58	14⅝	14½	14⅝	
21⅜	16¾	SoJerIn	1.74	8.3	8	11	21¼	21	21	
58⅞	32¼	Soutdwn	.60	1.1	7	35	56	54½	56	+ 1¾
17	12½	SoetBk	.88	5.8	6	54	15⅛	15	15¼	+ ⅛
9⅝	6⅛	SoelPS s	.07e	.8	6	78	8½	8¼	8⅜	— ⅛
27⅞	23½	SCalEd	2.72	11.	5	577	24⅞	24¼	24¼	— ⅜
14⅞	11	SouthCo	1.54	12.	9	1017	12⅝	12⅜	12½	
19¾	16⅝	SoInGE	1.52	8.4	7	22	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
55⅛	31¾	SoNRes	1.50	2.9	10	299	52¾	52⅛	52⅜	
41	33½	SNETel	3.60	10.	6	40	35⅝	35	35⅝	+ ½
43½	36	SoNE pf	3.82	10.		1	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	+ ½
37⅜	26¾	SouPac	2.60	7.1	6	334	36⅜	35⅝	36¾	+ ¾
58¼	45⅛	SouRy	3.20	5.7	5	203	56½	55¾	56	
29⅜	24½	SoRy pf	2.60	10.		2	25¼	25¼	25¼	
35	20⅛	SoUnCo	1.92	6.0	8	30	32	31½	32	
32	25⅛	Soutind	.84b	2.8	8	548	30⅛	29⅝	30	+ ¼
63⅝	34¼	SouRoyl s			27	164	57⅜	55⅞	56⅝	+ ¾
26	16⅛	SwtAir s	.28	1.3	6	28	21⅞	21¼	21¼	
25⅝	20⅝	SwtBsh	1.40	5.6	7	258	25¼	25	25	— ¼
24	13¼	SwtFore	.40	2.1	5	985	19⅞	18⅞	19⅛	+ ⅛
13¼	10	SwtGasn	1.10	9.4	8	58	11⅝	11⅝	11⅜	+ ⅛
14⅝	11⅜	SwtPS	1.28	11.	9	208	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
28⅞	11½	Sparton	.80	3.2	8	52	25⅛	25	25	— ¼
41⅞	20¼	SpectPh			20	148	38⅝	37½	38½	+ ⅞
18	12⅛	SperHut	1	6.8	4	111	15⅛	14¾	14¾	— ⅜
56¾	42¼	Sperry	1.56	2.7	8	2574	u57½	56½	57⅛	+ ½
19¼	14	SprngsM	1.20	6.6	5	47	18½	18⅛	18¼	— ⅛
25½	20	SquarD	1.60	7.6	7	470	21⅛	20⅞	21	— ⅛
39¼	27	Squibb	1.14	3.1	14	5124	37⅜	36½	36⅝	— ⅜

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
16¼	11⅛	StaRite	.70	4.5	8	91	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅛
34¾	18⅝	Staley	1	3.0	18	138	33⅝	33½	33⅝	— ⅛
30⅛	21¼	StBrnd	1.48	5.2	10	680	28½	28⅛	28¼	— ¼
28⅛	19⅛	StBPnt	.64	2.7	9	211	24⅛	23⅞	24	
18⅞	11½	StdMotA	.64	5.6	5	89	11⅞	11½	11½	— ⅜
62½	44⅝	StOilCl	3.20	5.9	5	3743	56	54	54¼	+ ¼
85⅞	53½	StOInd	3	3.7	8	3516	80⅝	79¾	80¼	+ 1⅛
93	40⅞	StOilOh	1.60	1.8	12	539	89	88⅛	88⅛	+ ⅛
12⅝	7⅝	StPacCp	.60	5.9	4	65	10¼	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
19½	15⅛	Standex	.80	5.2	6	430	16⅛	15¼	15⅛	— ¾
46	22⅝	StanW	1.24	3.4	9	213	38	36⅜	37	— ½
33	25½	Starret	1.48	4.6	6	3	32½	32½	32½	
6⅛	4¼	StMullnv			9	48	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ¼
11	8¾	StaMSe	1.05a	12.		35	9	8⅞	8⅞	
25	17¾	StaufCh s	1.10	5.5	7	209	20⅛	19⅞	20	
4⅝	3⅛	Steego	.12b	3.2	6	34	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞	+ ⅛
11¼	9⅛	Sterchl	.68	6.6	5	12	10⅜	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
9½	6½	SterlBcp	.66	8.7	10	25	7⅝	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
21⅜	15⅝	SterlDg	.84	4.3	10	1417	19⅞	19½	19½	— ½
25½	17	Sterndnt	.60	3.4	7	45	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
16½	13	StevenJ	1.20b	8.0	4	307	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
41⅜	26½	StewWa s	1.88	5.4	8	51	34⅝	34	34½	— ⅜
37⅜	23⅝	StokVC	1.48	5.2	7	40	29⅛	28⅜	28¼	— ⅜
12¼	9½	StokVC pf	1	10.		z30	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
50⅝	37⅝	StoneW	2.75b	6.1	9	16	45¼	44⅝	44¾	— ⅛
29⅞	11¼	StonCon	.60	2.4	9	552	25	24⅝	24⅞	+ ½
20⅛	14⅛	StopShp	1.20	7.2	4	38	17¼	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
23⅛	13⅛	StorTec s			10	1776	16	15	15	— ⅛
26⅞	21⅜	Storer s	.72	2.9	10	91	25⅛	24⅝	24⅞	+ ⅜
17⅜	12⅝	StridRit	1.08	7.9	6	11	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ¼
4⅞	2⅞	SuavSho	.20	5.3	7	40	3⅞	3⅝	3¾	
39⅞	17⅛	SubPrG	1.44	3.8	8	200	38⅛	37⅜	37⅝	— ¼
29⅝	23	SunChm s	.60	2.0	6	26	u30⅛	29⅝	30	+ ⅜
28⅝	18⅛	SunEl	.60	2.5	10	226	24	23⅝	24	+ ¼
72⅞	41⅝	SunCo	3	4.5	7	821	68⅛	66⅝	66¾	— ½
75½	43	SunC pf	2.25	3.2		5	70⅛	69½	70	+ 1
25	16⅛	Sunbm	1.50	7.3	6	849	21⅜	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅝
45¼	21⅜	Sundstr	1.20	2.8	11	352	43	42½	42½	— ¼
110	55	Sunds pf	3.50	3.4		21	104	102	102¼	+ 1¼
41¼	10⅛	SunsM	.40	1.1	19	1658	40⅜	34½	35	— 4⅛
24	16	SuprVal	.66	2.9	9	24	22¾	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
141	99	SuprOil s	.70	.5	18	437	135¼	132	134½	+ 2½
19¾	11⅛	SupmkG	.48	3.2	5	209	15¼	15	15	+ ⅛
8⅛	3⅛	Supscp				41	3⅞	3⅝	3¾	
24½	17⅛	Swank	1.40a	8.0	5	56	17⅞	17½	17½	— ⅜
24¾	15⅝	Sybron	1.08	6.4	8	211	18	17	17	— ¾
40	29¼	Sybrn pf	2.40	7.7		14	32	31¼	31¼	— ¼
		— T—T—T —								
27¼	11⅛	TRE s	1	4.0	12	389	25⅝	25⅛	25¼	+ ⅛
44¾	33⅛	TRW	2	4.5	7	1871	u45⅝	44¾	44¾	
98	73½	TRW pf	4.40	4.5		32	u99	98⅞	98⅞	+ ⅞
83½	63⅜	TRW pr	4.50	5.4		312	u84⅛	82	83⅜	
35¼	19¼	TaftBrd	.76	2.3	10	20	33⅝	33½	33⅝	
11¾	2½	Talcott				78	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ½
12½	7⅛	Talley	1	13.	8	175	8	7¾	7⅞	— ⅛
12⅝	8⅝	Talley pf	1	11.		6	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
19¼	15¾	TampE	1.44	8.1	8	66	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	+ ⅛
32	17⅜	Tandy			9	1442	u32⅜	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅛
6⅞	3⅝	Tandycft n			4	114	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
25	10⅞	Tchncolr	.72	3.0	8	140	24⅜	24⅛	24¼	— ⅛
18⅛	10⅝	Technicn			14	13	15⅜	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
64	46⅞	Tektrnx	.84	1.3	13	485	63¼	62	62¼	— ⅛
18	7⅜	Telcom	.70	4.5	5	137	15⅝	14⅞	15½	+ ⅝
11½	4	Telecor	6.60c			11	5	5	5	— ⅛
154½	109	Teledn	9.92t	7.1	5	687	144¼	140⅛	140½	— 3¼
25	12	Telprmt			22	343	23½	22⅞	23⅛	+ ¼
7⅛	3¼	Telex			22	590	4⅝	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
41½	29¼	Tenneco	2.40	6.2	8	996	39½	38⅝	39	+ ⅛
88¼	72½	Tenc pr	7.40	9.7		10	76	76	76	
40⅞	14½	Teradyn			20	283	u42	41⅛	41¼	+ ½
20⅛	8¼	Tesoro			5	949	19⅛	18⅛	18⅝	— ¼
35	20½	Tesor pf	2.16	6.6		87	33	32⅝	32½	— ⅛
32½	23⅝	Texaco	2.16	7.0	6	7200	31⅞	30⅝	30¾	
45¾	36	TexCm	1.60	3.6	8	182	45⅛	44⅝	45	+ ⅛
69⅝	37¼	TexEst	2.70	3.9	10	322	69¼	68½	68½	— ¼
28⅝	24¼	TxET pf	2.87	11.		2	26¼	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
34	22¾	TexGT s	1.46	4.9	9	271	30⅝	30	30	— ⅛
24¾	16¼	TexInd	.60	2.4	6	60	24⅝	24¼	24½	+ ¼
101	78	Texinst	2	2.1	13	3567	98½	94¾	97½	+ 3½
21⅜	7⅝	TexInt				1605	20	19⅜	19½	+ ⅜
36¾	30	TexOGs s	.24	.7	14	1334	34¼	33	33⅝	— 1⅛
93	45⅝	TxPcLd	.45e	.5	33	6	90	89½	90	+ ¼
20⅛	16⅜	TexUtil	1.64	9.2	7	1997	17⅞	17½	17¾	+ ⅛
49¾	21	Texsgif	1.20	2.5	17	2259	u50¼	47⅜	47½	— 2¼

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
78	39¼	Texglf pf	3	4.0		281	u79¼	75½	75½	— 2½
10⅛	3⅛	Texfl Ind				59	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	
29⅝	22⅞	Textron	1.80	6.2	6	1089	29	28⅞	29	+ ⅝
32	24½	Textr pf	2.08	6.6		6	31½	31	31½	+ ½
26¼	20¼	Textr pf	1.40	5.4		2	25¾	25	25¾	+ 1
55⅝	30½	Thiokol	1.55	2.9	8	340	54⅞	53⅝	53⅝	— ⅞
46¾	38½	ThmBel	1.52	3.7	11	208	40⅞	39⅜	40⅞	+ ¾
13¾	8⅞	Thomln	.56a	5.2	5	16	10⅜	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
29⅛	20⅞	ThmJW	1.80	6.2	7	87	29¼	29	29⅛	+ ⅛
17¼	10⅛	ThrHtv	.66	5.5	8	139	12⅜	12	12	— ⅜
35½	20	Tidwatr	.90	2.6	13	196	35½	35	35⅛	+ ⅛
27⅜	16½	Tigerint	.80	3.6	5	447	23¼	22⅝	22⅝	
50⅝	35¾	Timeln	1.66	3.2	10	580	u52⅛	51¼	51¼	+ 1
36⅞	26½	Timl pf	1.57	4.2		326	u37½	36⅝	37⅛	+ 1⅛
37⅜	28	TimesM	1.44	3.8	8	108	u38¼	37⅝	38¼	+ ½
63½	48¼	Timkn	3a	5.3	6	121	57⅝	56⅝	57	+ ¾
42⅞	21¾	ToddSh			7	177	u43	42	42¼	+ ¼
25⅝	15	Tokheim	.60	2.9	9	139	20⅞	20¼	20½	— ¼
23⅜	17¼	TolEdis	2.20	12.	6	67	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	
24½	17⅜	TolEd pf	2.36	13.		3	18½	18¼	18½	
22½	16½	TolEd pf	2.21	12.		3	18	17⅞	18	
15⅞	8½	TonkaCp			21	61	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅜
11¾	8½	ToolRol	.40b	4.6	6	4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
29⅝	18⅝	ToroCo	.88	4.5	6	238	20⅝	19½	19¾	— ⅝
30⅝	18⅝	TovRUs n			13	97	28	27¾	28	+ ¼
33	15⅜	Tracor s	.40	1.2	13	327	u33¾	32⅜	33¼	+ ¾
23½	16¼	Trane s	1.04	5.0	10	408	21⅜	20½	21	+ ½
36	27¾	TranUn	2.36	6.7	8	83	35	34¼	35	+ ⅛
27⅞	13⅞	TW Corp			9	388	17¼	16¾	16⅞	
7⅝	4	TW Cp wt				225	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	+ ¼
21¼	15⅛	TWC pf	2	12.		12	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
17¼	13	TWC pf	1.90	14.		122	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
32¾	21⅞	TWC pf	2.66	11.		104	24½	23⅜	24¼	+ ½
20⅝	15⅝	Transm	1.12	6.6	5	1260	17⅛	17	17	— ¼
21⅞	17	TranInc	2.04	11.		23	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
44⅞	20	Transco	1.24	3.1	16	291	40	39½	39⅞	— ⅛
53¼	50¼	Transco pf	3.87	6.0		303	51⅝	50½	51¼	— ⅛
14½	6¾	Transcn	.60	7.2	10	78	8⅝	7⅞	8⅜	— ⅛
100¾	84⅝	TrG pf	10.32	12.		z20	86	86	86	
25½	20⅛	TrGP pf	2.50	12.		10	21½	20¾	21	
18½	10⅝	TrnsOh	.40b	3.4	3	11	11¾	11⅜	11⅝	
26	19⅛	Tranwy	1.80	6.9	5	100	u26⅞	26½	26⅝	+ ¼
43⅞	33	Travlrs	2.48	5.8	5	681	43⅜	42⅝	42⅝	— ⅜
47	36¼	Travelr pf	2	4.3		5	47	47	47	
21⅛	16⅜	TriCon	2.14e	10.		82	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	
4	2⅝	TriSoM			4	45	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	7⅜	Triaind	.35r	4.2	6	30	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
23⅞	15⅝	TriaPc	1	4.7	8	47	21½	21	21½	+ ⅜
16⅛	7½	Trico	.18	1.1	16	170	15⅞	15⅝	15¾	
26	16⅛	Trinityln s	.60	2.4	13	661	25⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ¾
17½	13⅛	TucsEP	1.42	10.	6	626	14⅛	13⅝	13⅞	— ⅛
47¼	31½	TCFox	1.40a	2.9	8	157	u48⅝	47	47¾	+ ¾
22½	17¾	TwinDs	1	5.3	5	24	19⅛	18⅝	18¾	— ¼
32½	16¼	TycoLab	1	3.2	7	412	32	31	31¼	+ ¼
18⅝	14	TylerCp	.45	2.7	7	333	16⅞	16⅝	16¾	+ ⅛
54⅛	29⅝	Tymshr			18	90	52⅝	52⅛	52¼	+ ⅜
		— U—U—U —								
34⅝	20⅛	UAL	1	4.4		186	23½	22¾	22⅞	— ½
28	17½	UGI	1.64	5.9	9	36	28	27¾	28	
28¾	22¼	UGI pf	2.75	11.		z620	24⅞	24⅛	24⅞	+ ⅛
18⅛	12	UMC	1.20	8.7	6	115	13¾	13½	13¾	+ ¼
3½	1⅞	UMET Tr				20	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
29⅛	16¼	UNCRes	.50	1.9	7	819	27	25⅝	27	+ 1⅜
39½	20½	UVInd	18c		6	236	28⅛	27⅞	28	
14⅝	10	Unarco	.88	6.6	5	12	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅛
67¼	56⅜	UnINV	4.27e	7.0	5	20	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	— ⅞
52½	41¼	UCamp	2.60	5.5	8	416	47½	46¼	47	+ 1½
45½	35	UnCarb	3	6.6	5	1074	u46	45¼	45¼	— ¼
13¾	8	UnComr	.20	2.0		17	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
9⅝	4⅛	UnionCp	.32t	4.4	7	302	7⅜	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
14¾	11⅝	UnElec	1.44	12.	7	213	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
79¾	61	UnElpfL	8	13.		z150	62	61	61	
22½	16½	UnEl pf	2.13	13.		2	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	— ⅛
49⅝	33	UOilCl s	1.30	2.7	9	1644	48⅛	47⅜	47⅞	+ ¾
78½	53	UPacC	2.80	3.9	10	2134	72⅞	72	72⅝	+ ⅝
27¼	18¼	UPac pf	.47	1.9		3	25	25	25	— ¼
8¼	3½	Uniroyal				433	4½	4¼	4¼	— ¼
64¾	32⅜	Unirval pf				z190	33½	33¼	33¼	— ¾
14¼	8⅛	UnBrnd	.25e	1.8	8	1567	14⅛	13⅞	14	+ ½
13	10⅛	UBrd pf	1.20	9.8		1	12¼	12¼	12¼	
67⅜	35½	UEnRs	2.48	3.8	8	118	65⅝	64⅛	65	+ ⅞
30⅝	18⅛	UnGrty	.16	.7	7	55	23½	22¾	23	— ⅛
25⅝	20¼	UIllum	2.68	12.	6	23	23¼	22½	22⅝	— ⅜
21½	16½	UIllu pf	2.20	13.		z1200	17½	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅜
24	13½	UnitInd	.90b	3.9	8	191	24	22¾	23⅜	+ 1¼
19⅛	10¾	UnitInn	.22	1.2	7	23	18⅛	17⅝	17⅞	— ⅛
12⅝	9½	UJerBk	1.04a	9.7	4	31	10¾	10½	10⅝	
7⅜	5	UnMM n				81	6	5⅝	5⅞	— ⅛
6½	1⅝	UnPkMn				829	6¼	5⅝	5⅞	— ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
32⅛	22⅝	UnRelg s	.80a	2.8	4	31	29¼	28⅞	29	
20½	14⅛	USFoS	1.82e	9.5		20	19½	19⅛	19⅛	
12½	6⅛	USAir			3	315	7⅞	7⅛	7¼	
26⅛	16½	USAir pf	1.87	10.		19	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
41⅛	31	USFid	2.40	5.9	5	425	40¾	40⅜	40⅝	+ ⅜
37⅞	25⅝	USGvps	2.40	7.1	4	175	34	33⅞	33⅞	
33½	24	USGv pf	1.80	6.1		2	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
16¾	9	USHom	.52	3.3	4	208	16	15⅝	16	+ ⅜
10½	7⅛	USInd	.76	8.4	5	177	9⅛	9	9	
18⅛	11⅛	USLeasa	.52	3.3	7	128	16½	15⅝	16	+ ⅜
9⅞	4⅜	US Rty				297	9	8½	8⅞	+ ⅛
24	17½	USShoe	1.48	7.9	5	38	18⅝	18½	18⅝	
26⅛	16¾	USSteel	1.60	7.7	5	1772	21⅜	20⅞	20¾	
37⅞	30½	USTobc	1.84	6.2	9	53	30¼	d29½	29½	— 1½
50	35¼	UnTech	2.20	4.5	8	1280	49¾	48¼	48⅜	— ⅞
217	156¾	UTchef	8	3.7		2	214	212	214	+ 3
132	99	UTch pf	7.32	5.7		17	132	129	129	— 3
64	47½	UTch pf	3.87	6.2		51	63¼	62¼	62¼	— ½
27⅛	23	UTch pf	2.55	9.9		253	26¼	25⅞	25⅞	
21⅜	16⅝	UniTel	1.52	8.3	7	457	19	18⅜	18⅜	— ½
31⅝	26½	UniTl pf	1.50	5.4		2	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
37½	16⅜	Unitrod	.50	1.5	13	53	34⅜	33¾	33⅜	— ⅜
14⅝	6¾	Univar	.56	3.9	7	141	u14¾	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅛
21½	13	UnivFd	.96	7.0	9	17	14⅛	13¾	13¾	— ½
24½	15⅝	UnLeaf	1.20	6.7	6	21	18¼	18	18	
49⅝	40	Upjohn	1.72	3.6	10	348	49½	48	48⅛	— ½
28	20½	USLIFE	.68	2.8	6	150	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	— ¼
10⅝	8⅛	UslifeFd	.96a	11.		18	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
19¾	16½	UtaPL	1.76	10.	11	194	17¼	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅜
29⅞	23½	UIPL pf	2.80	11.		8	25⅝	25½	25⅝	+ ¼
26½	20½	UIPL pf	2.36	11.		20	21	21	21	+ ½
22½	18⅛	UIPL pf	2.04	11.		6	18½	d18¼	18⅛	+ ⅛
		— V—V—V —								
22	16⅛	VF Cp	1.60	7.7	6	37	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	+ ⅜
39	17½	VSI Cp	.60	1.7	9	223	36	35⅛	35⅝	— ½
15⅝	10⅛	Valero n				1984	15⅜	14⅝	14¾	
9	5½	Valleyln	.40	5.4	14	404	7⅝	7	7⅜	+ ½
14¾	11⅝	VanDrn	1	7.3	5	27	13⅞	13⅝	13¾	— ⅛
32⅝	14½	Varian	.40	1.3	27	177	31½	30¼	30¾	+ ⅜
14⅛	7⅝	Varo	.40	2.8	12	676	14⅜	13⅝	14⅛	+ ⅝
44½	17½	Veeco	.60	1.4	14	195	44	42¾	43½	+ 1
6¾	4¼	Vendo				33	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
13½	9⅞	VestSe	1.36e	12.		25	11¼	11	11	— ¼
41⅞	25½	Viacom	.32	.7	19	139	u43¼	41¾	43	+ 1½
14⅝	10⅝	VaEPw	1.40	12.	7	915	11½	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
79	59	VaEP pf	7.72	13.		z150	60¼	60¼	60¼	— 1¼
75⅛	54	VaEP pf	7.20	13.		z10	56½	56½	56½	+ ½
29⅝	9	Vornado	.60	2.6	32	161	24⅜	23	23¼	— ⅝
15⅝	10⅝	Vulcinc	.75	6.2	4	7	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
37	29¼	VulcnM	1.60	4.9	7	50	33⅛	32⅝	32¾	
		— W—W—W —								
19	11⅞	Wabash	.60	4.2	5	41	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
21	15⅝	Wachov	.86	4.8	7	31	18⅛	18	18	— ¼
7¼	3⅝	WachRty			48	17	5⅝	5¼	5½	
36¾	22½	WalMrt	.30	.9	15	8	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	+ ⅛
35¼	24⅛	Walgrn	1.50	4.3	7	111	35¼	34⅞	34⅞	+ ⅛
64⅞	33	WlkrH	g1.60a		11	117	63¼	62¼	63	+ ⅜
32¾	23⅛	WlkrH wi				42	31½	31	31½	+ ½
30⅝	22⅝	WallBus	1	3.3	8	7	30¼	30	30¼	+ ⅛
28⅝	20¼	WalMu	1.60	6.1	5	11	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	— ¼
35⅛	26¼	WaltJm	1.80	6.0	6	144	30⅝	29¾	30⅛	
11¾	9½	WaltJ pf	1	10.		z100	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
12⅜	6¾	WardFd			9	162	7⅝	7¼	7½	+ ⅛
13	8¾	Warnaco	.35r	2.9	4	97	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
80	21⅝	WarnS	1.80	2.3	12	7	77¾	77¼	77¼	— ¾
53⅝	32⅝	WrnCom s	1	1.9	10	670	u55½	52½	53½	+ 1
26½	17⅝	WarnrL	1.32	6.3	10	3298	21⅜	21	21	+ ⅛
27½	21⅜	WashGs	2.40	11.	14	9	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	
39	23½	WshNat	1.40	4.7	6	98	29½	29	29½	+ ¾
45	31¾	WasN pf	2.50	6.9		1	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	+ ⅜
23⅝	19	WshWt	2.08	10.	8	26	20¼	19⅞	20⅛	+ ¼
45¼	27⅛	WasteM	.70	1.5	16	269	u47	44¾	46⅜	+ 2¼
36⅜	16¾	WatkinJ	.40	1.2	19	513	32⅝	31½	32¼	— ⅜
6¾	4⅛	WayGos				4	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
7	4⅝	WeanUn	.20	3.5	27	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
25¼	10⅛	WebbD	.20	1.5	12	280	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅜
28½	22⅝	WeisMk s	.88	3.5	8	14	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅜
33⅝	25⅜	WellsF	1.72	6.1	5	350	28⅜	28⅛	28⅜	
17⅞	11⅞	WelFM	1.35e	9.1	8	48	15	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
37½	27¼	WtPtPe	2.80	8.0	6	17	35	34¾	35	
14	9⅝	WstctT	g.80			123	13	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
12	7⅜	WnAirL	.40	4.2	5	760	10¼	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
30⅛	21½	WAir pf	2	7.9		36	26¼	25	25¼	— 1⅛
35	23¾	WnBnc	1.64	5.0	6	1114	33½	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅜
40⅛	27⅛	WnCoNA s	.32	.8	21	173	39½	38½	39	+ ⅛
33⅝	24¾	WnCo pf	2.12	6.7		260	31¾	31½	31¾	+ ¼
67⅜	36	WPacI	23.75e	2.7	4	197	37½	36	37	— ¼
24¾	15⅛	WUnion	1.40	6.3		718	22¼	22	22¼	+ ¼
11	8½	WUn dpf	1.18	13.		35	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
23⅞	18	WUTI pf	2.56	13.		24	19⅛	18⅝	19⅛	+ ⅛
23	16⅛	WestgEl	.97	4.3	6	3536	23	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅜
35⅝	25⅛	Wstvac	1.50	4.3	8	533	35⅛	34⅞	35	+ ⅛
35⅛	26	Weyerhr	1.30	3.6	9	4093	u36¼	35	36⅛	+ 2
48⅛	37⅛	Weyr pf	2.80	5.8		115	48⅛	47⅛	48⅛	+ 3⅛
35⅞	26⅛	WheelF	1.40	3.9	10	56	35⅞	35⅛	35⅛	
39⅞	29½	WheelF pf	2	5.6		5	36	35½	36	+ ½
24⅞	12⅝	WheelPit	1e	4.5	2	137	22⅛	21⅞	22	+ ⅛
50	42⅛	WhelPit pf	6	14.		z100	44	44	44	+ ½
22½	17⅛	Whirlpl	1.40	7.2	8	1113	19⅝	19½	19½	
27⅝	18½	WhitC	1.40	5.5	6	91	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	— ⅛
42¾	32	WhitC pfC	3	8.9		7	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝	+ ⅛
7⅞	4⅛	WhiteMl			3	574	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
21⅞	12⅝	Whittak	1	4.7	6	1058	u21½	20¾	21⅛	
17⅛	13½	Wickes	1.04	6.6	5	145	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
13⅛	6¾	Wiebldt	.44	5.4	11	33	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
34⅛	16	Williams	1	3.1	20	1261	33⅛	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅛
14⅞	7⅛	WilshrO	.14b	1.0	50	279	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	— ⅛
33¾	25½	WinDx	1.68	6.4	8	65	27⅛	26⅝	26⅞	— ⅛
46	37	WinDx B				11	42½	40	40	— 1
4⅛	1⅞	Winnbgo			106	361	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
11⅞	7	WinterJ	1	13.	17	19	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
27	22½	WisEP	2.28	10.	6	207	23⅛	23	23⅛	
89½	69	WisE pf	7.75	11.		z10	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	— ¾
25⅛	19⅛	WisGas	2.04	9.5	6	10	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
20⅛	16⅞	WiscPL	1.84	11.	7	33	18	17⅝	17⅝	
19⅞	16⅛	WiscPS	1.72	10.	6	142	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
33	20⅛	Witco	1.40	4.4	7	83	32⅝	31¾	32	— ⅝
14⅛	10	WinrR	.80	5.7	6	356	u14⅛	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
13⅝	8⅛	WolvrW	.44	3.6	6	69	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
24⅞	14	Womelc	.66	3.2	9	54	21	20½	20⅝	+ ¼
40¾	25½	WoodPt	.48	1.3	19	149	38½	37⅛	38⅛	+ ⅛
32	19	Wolwth	1.60	6.5	5	497	24¾	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
44	28	Wolw pf	2.20	6.4		2	34½	34½	34½	
9½	4⅜	WorldAir			6	44	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
78½	64	Wrigly	2.88a	3.7	8	19	u80	78½	78⅞	+ ⅜
12⅞	8	Wurlitzr	.48	5.8	14	10	8¼	8⅛	8¼	— ⅛
28⅞	11⅛	Wylain	.80	2.8	15	568	28½	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
13⅝	7½	WyleLb s	.40	3.0	7	126	13⅝	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
7⅝	4	Wyly			16	566	7⅛	7	7	
		— X—Y—Z —								
69⅛	52¾	Xerox	2.40	3.8	10	2580	65⅛	63⅜	63⅝	— 1
28⅛	14¼	XTRA s	.64	2.8	4	651	23	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
30⅝	14⅛	Yates s	.20	.7	8	165	29⅞	28⅝	29⅛	+ ⅛
25	15	ZaleCp	1.08	4.5	7	65	24⅛	23⅝	24⅛	+ ⅛
19¾	12½	ZalepIA	.80	4.0		7	u20	19½	20	+ 2
29¾	11¼	Zapata	.48	1.8	11	320	28⅛	27	27	— 1
14½	9¼	ZayreCp			4	162	11½	11⅛	11½	+ ¼
15½	9¼	ZenithR	.60	6.2	9	513	10	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
24⅜	13⅛	ZeroCp	.48	2.7	10	3	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
21⅛	14½	Zurnind	.80	3.9	8	216	20⅜	20½	20⅝	

Sales figures are unofficial.
d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.
Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last divident meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrents. xw—Without warrents. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.
Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, January 15, 1980

...otations in Canadian funds.
...otes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
0	Abit Prce	$21⅛	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
5	Acklands	$16⅝	16½	16½	
0	Agnico E	$14⅛	14¼	14⅝	— ⅛
0	Agra Ind A	$6⅛	5⅞	6	— ⅛
6	Alta Gas A	$27¼	26¼	26⅝	— ⅜
5	Alta Nat	$69	69	69	— 1
0	Algo Cent	$24	23⅞	24	+ ⅞
0	Andres W A	$12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅛
0	Argus C pr	$6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
0	Asbestos	$37½	37	37⅛	— ¼
0	Atco A	$21½	20⅞	21	
93	BP Can	$37⅝	37⅛	37⅜	— ¼
31	Bank N S	$25	23⅞	25	+ 1⅛
00	Beth Cop	$22½	22½	22½	
350	Bralor Res	$20	19⅝	20	+ ⅜
000	Bramalea	$20	20	20	— ¼
600	Brenda M	$32	31⅛	31½	
250	BCFP	$26⅝	26¼	26⅝	+ ⅛
115	BC Phone	$17¼	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
83	Brunswk	$14¼	13⅛	13⅞	+ ⅛
00	Budd Can	$8½	8¼	8½	+ ⅜
90	CAE	$15¼	15⅛	15⅛	
46	Cad Frv	$26⅞	25	26	+ 1½
79	Cal Pow A	$47	46⅜	46⅜	+ ¼
18	Camflo	$23¼	22	22⅞	+ ⅜
50	C Nor West	$18¼	17¾	18¼	+ ¼
32	C Packrs	$32⅜	32	32½	
5	Can Perm	$18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	+ ⅜
5	Can Trust	$22½	22	22⅛	— ⅛
5	C Tung	$25¼	25	25	— ¼
9	CCablesy A	$13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
5	Cdn Cel	$10½	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅜
1	CI Bk Com	$26¼	25⅜	26¼	+ ⅛

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
105960	CP Inve	$41½	39⅞	41	+ 1
3485	Cdn Tire A	$27	26½	26½	— ⅜
18500	C Utiles	$20⅛	20	20⅛	
6007	Candel Oil	$66	64	66	+ 3
5825	Cara	$17¼	16⅞	17¼	+ ¼
6250	Cassiar	$12½	12	12¼	+ ¼
56740	Celanese	$8	7½	7¾	+ ⅛
7600	Cherokee	$12¾	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
25	CHUM	$10¼	10¼	10¼	— ¼
2870	Con Distrb	$10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅜
178415	Cons Gas	$28¼	27¾	27¾	+ ¼
2465	Con Fardy	330	325	325	— 5
14410	Conwest	$8¾	8	8⅞	+ ⅜
127760	Coseka R	$14	13⅝	14	+ ⅜
12125	Craigmt	$6½	6⅜	6½	
2500	Crush Intl	$13	12⅝	13	— ⅜
76325	Cyprus	$26½	24½	25¼	
25180	Czar Res	$15⅛	14⅝	15⅛	— ⅛
43910	Daon Dev	$14⅞	14¼	14⅛	— ¼
960	Daon A	$6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	— ¼
14065	Denison	$39½	37	37⅛	+ ⅛
96592	Dicknsn	$12½	11⅞	12¼	+ ½
7695	D Bridge	$18	17¾	17½	— ⅜
15277	Dofasco A	$37⅜	37¼	37½	+ ¼
2790	Dom Store	$20	19¾	19¾	— ½
36450	Du Pont A	$31	30	31	+ ⅞
4222	Dylex L A	$9½	9⅜	9½	+ ⅛
200	Electhom A	475	470	475	— 10
600	Emco	$11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
175948	Falcon C	$13½	12½	13¼	+ ⅛
25785	Fibre Nik	A$110¼	107	110¼	+ 3¾
2100	Fed Ind A	$7½	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
225	Fed Pion	$34¼	34¼	34¼	+ ¼
4114	Francano	$13½	13	13½	— ⅜
540	Fraser	$17½	17½	17½	— ¼
300	Fruehauf	$10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
38316	G M Res	$8⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
100	G Distrb A	$7	7	7	
900	G Distrb w	250	240	240	
65615	Gibraltar	$13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
100	Graft G	$15	15	15	
13900	Granduc	355	315	340	+ 15
440	GL Forest	$52	51½	52	
24	Greyhnd	$25⅞	25¼	25¼	— ⅜
10000	H Group A	440	440	440	+ 10
2450	Hard Crp A	275	270	270	— 10
6110	Hawker	$16¾	16½	16½	+ ¼
1386	Hayes D	$9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
3699	H Bay Co	$25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	+ ⅛
11675	IAC	$12½	12¼	12½	+ ¼
300	Indal	$12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
200	Indusmin	$15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ¼
160	Inglis	$13½	13½	13½	— ½
900	Inland Gas	$13⅛	13	13	
6475	Int Mogul	$8⅝	7⅞	8⅝	+ ⅜
41333	Inter Pipe	$19⅞	19½	19⅝	— ¼
3798	Ivaco	$18	17½	17⅞	+ ⅜
3550	Jannock	$11½	11¼	11½	
44875	Kaiser Re	$33⅜	33¼	33½	+ ⅛
52250	Kam Kotla	$7	6¼	7	+ ⅜
500	Kelsey H	$22	22	22	
16950	Kerr Add	$16¼	16	16⅛	
34053	Labatt A	$23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	
975	Lab Min	$45	44	44⅞	+ ⅛
110850	Lacana	$13⅛	12⅝	13	+ ⅜
1500	LOnt Cem	$6	5⅞	6	
6542	LL Lac	$9⅝	8½	9⅛	+ ⅜
1082	Lob Co A	440	430	430	— 10
1300	Lob Co B	425	415	425	— 15
13152	MICC	$12	12	12	
35166	MB Ltd	$28¼	27½	28¼	+ 1
64925	Est Mirtic	355	315	355	+ 45
11625	Mitel Corp	$19	18½	18½	— ½
9001	Molson A	$26	25⅝	25⅝	
200	Molson B	$24	24	24	
16301	Moore	$37⅛	36⅝	36⅝	
777	Murphy	$27	27	27	
300	Nat Trust	$25¾	25⅝	25⅝	
234639	Noranda	$25¾	24⅝	24⅞	— ⅛
72141	Norcen	$33¾	32¼	33⅝	+ 1⅜
2650	Nowsco W	$47	47	47	
74870	Oakwood P	$16⅜	15⅞	16	— ¼
18481	Ocelot B	$29½	29	29½	+ ½
22567	Oshawa A	$9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	+ 1
59220	Pamour A	$14	13⅛	13⅝	+ ¾
4755	PanCan P	$65½	64	65½	+ 1½
22675	Pembina	$11¼	10⅞	10⅞	
3044	Petrofina	$47	46⅝	47	+ ⅜
6300	Peyto Oils	$16	15¾	16	+ ¼

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
5970	Pine Point	$35½	34	35	+ ⅜
128400	Place G	395	375	380	+ 10
25706	Placer	$60½	57½	58	— 2
21945	Ram	$15½	15	15½	+ ¼
2300	Redpath	$14	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
744	Rd Stenhs A	$8⅝	8½	8½	— ¼
1463	Reichhold	$14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
27100	Revnu Prp	145	135	144	+ 10
5614	Roman	$48½	47¼	48½	+ 1⅜
65600	Rothman	$20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	— ¼
38760	Sceptre	$11¾	11¼	11⅜	— ⅛
3740	Scotts A	$14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
39982	Shell Can	$35¼	33⅞	35¼	+ 1⅜
121622	Sherritt	$16¼	15⅞	16⅛	+ ½
10900	Sigma	$47	46½	46½	+ ¼
3067	S Sears A	$7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
1305	Slater Stl	$17	16½	16⅞	+ ⅜
1330	Southm	$29	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅛
2860	St Brodcst	$11⅞	11⅛	11⅞	
39506	Stelco A	$28⅞	28⅝	28⅞	
950	Steep R	420	420	420	— 5
6715	Sulpetro B	$18⅛	17½	17⅝	— ⅜
1600	Suncor pr	$28¼	27⅞	28	+ ⅛
5095	Teck Cor A	$30	28⅞	29	— ⅞
21882	Teck Cor B	$28½	27	27⅞	— ½
700	Teledyne	$12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ½
1811	Tex Can	$82	81	82	+ ½
11900	Thom N A	$14	13⅝	13⅝	
9364	Tor Dm Bk	$24⅝	23½	24¼	
78775	Torstar B	$22¼	22	22¼	+ ½
2375	Traders A	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
28520	Trns Mt	$14½	14⅛	14¼	
32850	TrCan PL	$27½	27	27⅛	
7825	Turbo Cl B	$17⅛	16¾	17	+ ⅛
24299	UGas A	$11¼	11	11⅛	
15130	Union Oil	$40	38½	39½	+ 1
54200	Un Asbstos	$5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
17055	U Keno	$48	46	47⅜	+ 2⅜
10590	U Siscoe	$12	11¾	11⅞	— ⅛
535	Un Carbid	$30	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
2900	Van Der	$8⅛	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
1002	Versti Cor	$25	24½	25	+ ½
4300	Vestgron	$15¾	15½	15½	+ ¼
1800	Weldwod	$22¼	21⅜	22	+ ⅛
38600	West Mine	$16½	15⅝	16½	+ ⅞
1	Westnhse	$34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	— ⅛
1800	Weston	$24⅞	24¼	24¼	— ⅜
1300	Woodwd A	$24½	24⅛	24½	+ ¼
10560	Yk Bear	$12⅝	12	12	— ¼

Total sales 13,833,236 shares

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices, January 15, 1980

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
1956	Algoma St	$34¾	33¼	34½	+ 1¼
7824	Bnk Mont	$26⅝	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
1627	Can Cmt	$13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
100	Cdn Ind	$29	29	29	+ 3
1480	Canron	$13⅞	13¾	13¾	
28760	Con Bath	$16¼	15¼	16¼	+ ¾
13050	Dom TxtA	$15⅛	15	15	+ ⅛
6000	FCA Int	300	291	299	+ 9
200	Imasco	$44	43¾	44	+ 1¾
24300	Power Cp	$16¼	15¼	16¼	+ 1⅛
900	Roll.and A	$8⅞	8¼	8⅜	— ⅛
1785	Royal Bk	$42½	41½	42½	+ 1⅛
5862	Roy Trst Co	$14	14	14	+ ⅛
1900	Zellers	$8	8	8	

Total Sales 1,571,631 shares.

Canadian Indexes

January 14, 1980

	Close	Previous
Montreal	N.A.	347.47
Toronto	1,946.88	1,944.58

Montreal: Stock Exchange Industrials Index.
Toronto: TSE 300 Index.

European Markets

(Yesterdays closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

	23.40
...Heijn	85.00
...bank	299.50
...bank	63.30
...n Rub	43.50
...r	22.40
...ken	71.40
	45.80
...wens	23.00
	69.10
...edder	119.70
...ed	51.30
	20.28
...o	108.50
...o	146.00
...to	107.40
Dutch	146.10
...er	117.00
...mmer	224.80
Stork	34.50
...ps Index: 83.70	
...us: 83.90	

Brussels

	2,410
...B.Lambt	1,470
...ill	358
...bel	6,050
...o-BM	2,405
...en	2,950
...ina	5,710
...veart	930
...merale	1,750
	2,440
...niere	832
...Index: 150.56	
...us: 147.85	

Frankfurt

	35.10
	135.20
	122.40
...rzbnk	170.70
...ummi	44.00
...r	235.00
	131.00
...he Bnk	249.60
...er Bnk	190.00
...t	121.50
	35.00
...di	232.50
	175.00
	203.00
...nsa	26.00
...man	121.00
...esell.	241.00
...monn	119.00
...ew	185.70
...a	190.00
...s	257.80
...t	80.50
	160.00
	143.80
...agen	175.00
...Index: 132.13	
...rs: 132.45	

London

...m Cp	$15¾
...m	1.00
...s Bnk	4.18
...m Gp	1.29
	1.01
	1.84
...r	1.66
...d	2.68
...l	0.64
...t	3.52
...n	1.75
...ed	1.54
...v Sc.	0.60½
...ld Fds	4.73
...lds	0.79
...D	$11⅛
...rs	2.11
	0.62
...Ged	0.62¾
	3.57
	2.65
...p	4.73
Gt Un St	3.90
Guinness	1.89
Hawker-Sidd	1.90
Imp.Chem.Ind.	3.77
Imps	0.81
Marks & Spen.	0.91
Metal Box	2.54
Plessey	1.18
Randfontein	$73½
Rank Org.	1.86
Royal Dutch	33 9/16
R.T.Z.	3.62
Shell	3.38
Thorn (A)	3.00
Tube Invest.	2.62
Ultramar	4.30
Union Carb.	$15⅞
Vickers	1.21
War L.3½	33½
West Deep	$46½
West Drief	$89.00
West Hold	$63.00
Woolworth	0.64½
ZCI	0.51
F.T. 30 Index: 455.50	
Previous: 441.70	

Milan

Bastogi	719.00
ERBA	2,251.00
ErcMarelli	354.00
Fiat	1,973.00
Finsider	86.00
Generali	48,500.00
IFI	2,549.00
Italgas	791.00
Italsider	245.00
LaRinas	117.00
Montedis	176.75
Olivetti	1,689.00
Pirelli	1,845.00
Snia Visco	659.50
BCI Index: 88.79	
Previous: 87.54	

Paris

Air Liquide	495.00
BSN	924.00
Carrefour	1,571.00
Cim Lafarge	246.00
Cie Bancaire	352.00
CFP	236.10
CGE	335.00
CCF	161.00
Elf-Aquitaine	1,276.00
Ferodo	325.00
Gen Occident	277.50
Imetal	79.80
L Oreal	616.00
Mach Bull	64.60
Michelin	840.00
Moet Henn	513.00
Moulinex	89.00
Paribas	220.10
PUK	101.80
Penarroya	76.40
Perrier	262.00
Peugeot	252.50
Rh Poulenc	127.00
Saclior	25.45
St Gobain	120.30
Suez	261.00
Telemecan	748.00
Thomson	227.80
Usinor	14.30
Agefi Index: 130.96	
Previous: 130.57	

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,290
Buehrle	2,660
B Boveri	1,780
Cib Geigy	1,225
Cr Suisse	2,315
Fisher	770
HofRochN	6,625
Nestle	3,480
Sandoz	4,150
Ste B. Suisse	416
Sulzer	2,830
U.B. Suisse	3,400
SBC Index: 338.20	
Previous: 338.40	

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices, January 16, 1980

Dollar Bonds

Alcoa 10-89	89½	90¼
Argentina 9⅞-84	87¼	88⅛
Ashland 7½-82	93⅛	94⅛
Australia 8¾-91	82¼	83¼
Australia 8⅝-92	78	79
Avco 10¼-87	81	83
BTokyo 7⅝-84	85	86
Barclays 8½-92	82	83
BCHyd. 7¾-85	83¼	84¼
Bell Can 7⅝-87	80¼	81¼
Beneficial 9⅛-87	89	90
BFCE 8¾-83	91⅜	92¾
Canpac 9⅜-89	89	90
Carter H.H. 9⅝-86	89¼	90¼
Cdn NatlR 8⅝-86	83½	84½
Charbonag 8⅝-81	94⅞	95⅞
CNT 9½-86	89⅞	90⅞
Comalco 10¼-91	89⅞	90⅞
Cons. Foods 7½-91	79	80
Continental 9⅝-86	89½	90½
Dome Pet. 10-94	88	89
Dominion 10⅛-84	94¼	95¼
Dow Chem. 9⅝-94	86	87
DSM 8¾-88	84	85
E E C 8¼-82	91½	92½
E E C 7¾-84	85½	86½
E C S 9-93	84½	85½
E C S 8¾-97	77¼	78¼
EdF 9⅝-86	90½	91½
E I B 9-84	87	88
E I B 8¾-93	79	80
Esso 8-86 (Nov.)	87¼	88¼
Eurofima 8½-83	91⅞	92⅞
E D C 9⅝-84	92¾	93¾
Finland 9½-86	88½	89½
Genstar 10-89	88½	89½
GMAC 9¼-86	88½	89½
Gotaverken 8⅛-87	83¼	84¼
Gould 9¾-85	91½	92½
GTE 9⅞-89	89	90
GulfWest 9⅝-84	88	90
Home Oil 9½-86	88	90
Hudson Bay 10-94	88¼	89¼
ISE Cnda 9-82	90	92
I T T 9½-89	86½	87½
Kennecott 9½-86	86½	87½
Kidde W. 8½-85	84¼	85¼
Kockums 8-83	90¾	91¾
Manitoba 8⅝-83	91	92
Manitoba 9½-89	85¼	86¼
Michelin 10-94	87⅜	88⅜
Midld Intl 8⅝-86	90¼	91¼
NatWest 9-86 (Jly)	92	93
NBrunswick 9-83	91¼	92¼
NBrunsw. 9⅝-94	85¼	86¼
Newfoundld 10-94	88½	89½
NZealand 8½-83	91	92
Norskhyd 8½-92	81½	82½
Norway 9½-84	92¼	93¼
NScotia 9⅝-89	88	89
Occidental 10⅛-84	93½	94½
Ontario Hyd 8-87	81	82
Penney JC 8½-83	90¼	91¼
Pennwalt 9⅝-84	92	93
Pepsico 9⅛-84	92	93
Portland 10-84	92	93
Queb. Hyd. 10-99	85½	86½
Queb. Pro. 9-95	77½	78½
Saabscania 8½-89	79¾	80¾
Shell 8-86	86¾	87¾
Shell 7½-87	82	83
Stind 8⅛-88	87	88
StatOil 9⅝-89	88¼	89¼
Sweden 9⅜-84	92¾	93¾
Transocean 8-86	89	90
Unilever 9⅛-87	88	89
UnOil 7½-87	86¼	87¼
UnBis 9-89	83	84
Utah 8-87	86½	87½
Vwagen 7⅜-87	80	81
Warner L. 9-84	91	92

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	72½	74½
BBC 4½-93	90	92
Beatrice 6¼-91	91	93
Beatrice 4½-92	78	80
Beecham 6¼-92	99	100½
Boots 6¾-93	94¼	95¼
Borden 6¾-91	85½	87½
Borden 5-92	76	78
BroadHale 4¾-87	66½	68½
Canon 6¾-94	102	103½
Carnation 4-88	66	67
CIBA G. 4-94	87	89
Coke Bott. 6¾-93	76	78
Cr Suisse 4¾-91	131½	133½
Cr Suisse 4⅜-93	108½	110
CummInt 6¼-86	77	79
Dart Ind 4¾-87	72	74
EastKodak 4½-88	74½	76½
Ford 6-86	78	80
Ford 5-88	67	69
Galveston 8¾-94	111	113
GenElec 4¼-87	76½	78½
GenFoods 4⅜-82	89	91
Gillette 4¾-87	66	68
GulWestn 5-88	97	99
Honda 5½-89	103	104½
Honeywell 6-86	88	90
ICI 6¾-97	101	102
INA 6-97	103	105
ISE 6¼-89	85	87
ITT 4⅜-87	67½	69½
Lear 8-89	108½	110½
MorganJP 4¼-87	85½	87½
Nabisco 5⅛-88	94½	96½
OwensIll 4½-87	107½	109½
PenneyJC 4½-87	66½	68½
RCA 5-88	70	72
Revlon 4⅜-87	103½	105½
Sperry 4¼-88	107	109
Squibb 4¼-87	80	82
Texaco 4½-88	77½	79½
Texas 7½-93	73½	75½
Tyco 8½-88	141	143
UBS 5-89	109½	111½
UnCarb 4¾-82	91	93
WarnLamb 4½-87	70½	72½
WarnLomb 4¼-88	64½	66½
Xerox 5-88	70½	72½

Bondtrade—Index
Basis Dec. 31, 1966—100

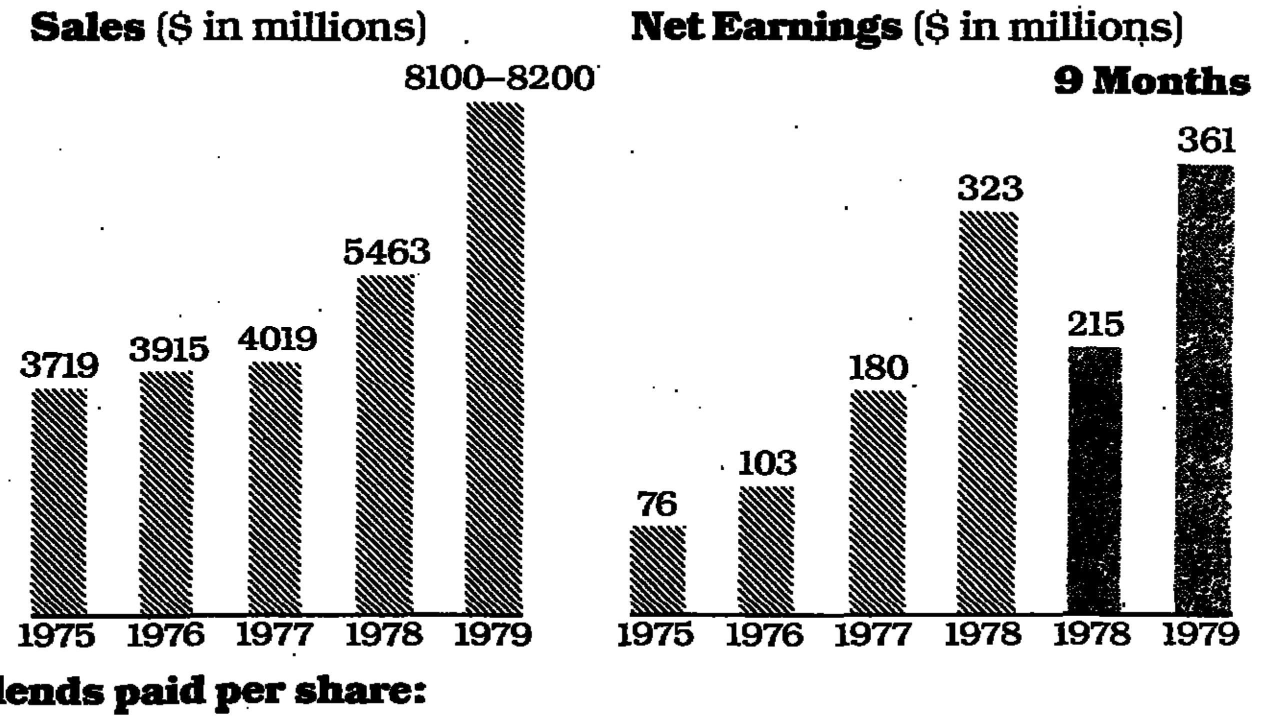
	Med.	Long
Wednesday	90.923	88.680
Previous	90.964	88.716

Boeing Shares Now Trading in London and Switzerland

For the convenience of our many European shareholders, we introduced our shares for trading on The Stock Exchange, London, on January 14, 1980, and the Stock Exchanges in Zurich, Geneva and Basel on January 17, 1980. In addition, our shares have been actively traded for many years on the Brussels and Amsterdam Stock Exchanges and in the free market (Freiverkehr) in Frankfurt. You can thus check prices and trading in your local financial press.

Financial Highlights

Sales ($ in millions) **Net Earnings** ($ in millions)



Dividends paid per share:

1978 $ 1.30 (adjusted for 3 for 2 split)
1979 $ 2.10

Total backlog:		Commercial Customers	U.S. Government
31 December 1978	$ 11 154 million	86%	14%
31 December 1979	$ 16 211 million	90%	10%

(Announced orders for which definite contracts have not been executed and purchase options are not included in commercial backlog.)

If you would like to receive a copy of the statement made by Mr. T. A. Wilson, chairman of the board and chief executive officer, in connection with these share introductions, please write to: BOEING Investor Relations, c/o Marsteller, 69 Avenue Franklin Roosevelt, 75008 Paris, France:

THE BOEING COMPANY

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Jan. 16

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —								
13⅛	12⅝	AAR s	.40	3.0	8	338	u14	13⅛	13⅛	
5⅝	3¾	AAV	.20	4.6	6	16	4½	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
9⅝	7¼	APS	.44	4.9	6	44	9⅛	8⅝	9	— ⅛
3⅝	1	ATI			263	38	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	+ ⅜
12⅝	5⅝	AVC			3	226	9¼	8⅝	9¼	+ ¾
9⅛	4½	AZL			14	172	8⅞	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
6⅛	4¼	AZL pf	.48	8.3		5	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
2	1⅛	AcmePr				10	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ¼
4⅞	2⅛	Action				3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	8⅝	ActonCp	.30b	2.1	9	56	14¼	13⅞	14⅛	+ ¼
14	12	AdamRes n			22	225	13⅛	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
21⅞	13¼	AdamRus	s.12	.6	20	37	21⅜	21	21	— ⅜
48½	17⅝	AdobeO	.20	.4	34	140	45⅝	44½	45⅛	+ ⅜
2¾	1⅛	AegisCp			13	1864	2⅜	2¼	2¼	— ⅜
23⅝	12⅜	AeroFlo	.50	2.1	5	4	u23⅞	23¾	23⅞	+ ¼
7	2⅛	Aeronca				114	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+ ¼
7	5⅝	AffilCap	.10e	1.6		4	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
6⅜	4⅝	AffilHsp	.28	5.9	10	13	4¾	4¾	4¾	
30⅝	19⅝	AffilPub	.80	2.8	9	10	29	28¾	28¾	
7½	4⅞	AfterSix	.32	6.2	9	18	5¼	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
9	4⅛	AirExpr n			11	33	7¼	7	7	— ¼
5⅝	2¾	AlbaW	.10e	2.2	3	26	4½	4⅜	4½	
16½	5⅝	Alcolac	.20	1.5	12	11	14	13¾	13¾	
10	5⅝	AlmySt	.20r	3.2	11	36	6¼	5⅞	6¼	+ ⅜
6⅜	3¾	AlohaAir	.10e	1.9		32	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅜
23¼	6⅝	Alphain	.10	.4	17	130	23	22¼	22½	+ ⅛
17	9⅝	Altamil	.32	2.0	5	55	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+ ¼
1⅜	¾	Altec			30	599	u 1½	1¼	1½	+ ⅛
25⅞	14¼	AlterFd	.50	1.9	9	20	u26	25⅝	26	+ ⅛
51½	16⅛	Amdhl	.40	1.5	14	2171	26	25¼	25⅞	+1
18⅝	8⅝	AmAgro	s.20	1.1	18	124	u19	18½	18⅝	+ ⅜
46¾	26	AmBrd wt				25	30	29¾	29¾	— ¼
12½	7⅞	ABusPd	.44	4.1	6	39	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
3¾	1½	AmCapCp			12	126	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	+ ⅛
22¼	7½	AGerPd	.34	1.5	8	30	u22⅞	22½	22½	+ ¼
3⅝	1⅜	AIsraeli s			2	767	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅛
15⅞	7½	AMzeA	.48	3.1	10	98	u16¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅜
14⅞	7½	AMzeB	.48	3.2	9	127	u15	14¾	14⅞	+ ¼
12¾	4½	AMdBld s			16	45	7	6⅞	7	
17⅝	8¾	AMotin	.36	3.0	5	41	12¼	11¾	12	
40½	24	AmPetf	2.50	6.6	5	6	38	37¾	37¾	— ⅛
11⅜	8¼	APrecs	.40	3.9	7	15	10⅜	10⅛	10¼	+ ¼
9½	5⅝	AScIE				70	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
10⅞	7⅛	AmTec	.64	7.9	8	15	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ½
16¼	12	AndrJcb n			19	189	16	15½	15⅝	+ ⅜
6¾	3	Andrea	.36	5.3	13	25	u 6⅞	6½	6¾	
21¼	12⅝	AngloC	.21e	1.2	9	294	19⅜	18¼	18¼	
12⅛	6½	Anthony	.44b	4.3	4	8	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
13	7½	ApiDta	.16	1.8	12	10	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
11⅛	3½	ApldDev			20	123	5	4¾	4⅞	
41	18½	AquiCd	g.47			104	37⅛	36⅛	36⅝	— ⅛
10¾	5⅞	ArrowA	.20	2.9	4	23	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ¼
10⅜	6¾	Arundel	.10e	1.3	5	10	7¾	7¾	7¾	
23	13½	Asamer	g.40			1205	u23⅜	22½	22½	— ⅜
6⅜	13-16	AskinSvc				167	5½	4⅝	4⅝	— ¾
18	7⅛	Astrex			10	6	17½	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
8⅞	5⅛	Atalnta	.15e	2.3	9	7	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅝	Alco Ind				75	15-16	⅞	⅞	+1-16
9½	2⅜	AllsCM	.16e	2.5	16	9074	8½	6⅛	6⅜	—1
8	3⅞	AtlasCp wt				81	7¼	6¾	7¼	+ ⅜
7¼	4⅝	Audiotr	.16	2.5	7	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
31	18½	Augat s	.40	1.4	15	183	27⅞	27	27¼	— ¼
8⅛	1⅝	AutoTrn				57	3¼	3	3⅛	
3⅝	1⅞	AutmRod				19	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
48	33¾	AutoSw	1.20	2.5	13	39	u48¼	47¼	47¼	— ¾
12½	4⅞	AVEMC	.40	3.4	10	28	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
20¼	16	Avondl	1.20	6.7	9	15	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
		— B—B—B —								
2¼	13-16	BRT				15	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
13⅞	9¾	Badger	.80	6.5	6	10	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	
6	3¼	Baker	.20	4.6		34	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
8⅛	6⅞	BaldwS	.32a	4.3		1	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
21⅝	16¼	BanFd	1.72e	7.8		2	u22	22	22	+ ⅜

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
2⅝	1⅛	Bangor wt				52	1⅝	1¼	1⅝	+ ⅛
17½	8¼	Banistr g				48	16⅜	15⅝	16	
1⅞	⅞	Barclay				22	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	3½	BarcoCa	.12	2.2	17	15	5½	5½	5½	
8½	5	BarnesE			15	203	u 9	8	8	— ½
14⅞	8⅝	Barnwl	.20	1.5		28	13¾	13½	13½	
13⅜	6	BarryR	s.16	1.8	10	42	9	8⅝	8¾	— ⅛
4¾	3¼	BarthS			36	25	4	3¾	4	+ ⅛
18	2⅞	BaruchF			48	116	16⅝	15⅝	15½	— ⅞
2¼	½	Barwick				7	¾	¾	¾	
8⅛	5½	BasRsNY n			35	1565	u 8⅜	7⅝	7⅝	+ ¼
2⅞	1⅝	BelscfR			31	4	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
24	15¾	BnfStA	s.40	1.5	6	103	u26⅝	24	26⅝	+3
24¾	17	BnfStB	s.40	1.5	6	34	u26⅜	24⅛	26¼	+2⅜
10⅛	3	BergEnt			7	40	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
14¼	7	BergnB	.32	2.3	8	348	14⅛	13½	13⅝	— ¼
22½	13⅞	BrgB pf	1.15	5.1		22	u23⅜	22½	22½	
3⅞	1¾	BernzO				82	2⅞	2⅝	2¾	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅜	Berven				36	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
5⅝	2	BethCp			12	13	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
13	5¾	Beverly	.24	2.2	13	359	11½	11	11⅛	— ⅜
12	8¼	BicPen	.48	4.0	9	109	11⅞	11½	11⅞	+ ¼
2¾	1½	Bickfrd	.05e	2.9	16	21	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
10¼	7½	BigVSp	s.24	2.7	6	12	9	9	9	— ⅛
5½	5⅛	BillyKid n			4	20	5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
21⅝	17⅛	BinkMf	1.20	6.9	7	8	17⅞	17½	17½	— ½
26	16½	Blount	.64	2.3	7	139	u28	27¼	27½	+2½
6¾	4⅛	BoJinAp				30	5	5	5	— ⅛
18½	11¼	BoltBer	.40	2.4	25	12	16¾	16½	16½	— ¼
38⅝	17⅜	BowVall	g.10			1136	37¼	36	37	+ ⅜
5¾	4¼	BowlA n	.28	5.9	6	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	
7⅞	3	Bowmar			48	140	5¾	5⅝	5¾	
24½	17⅝	Bowne	.60b	2.6	6	13	23¾	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅛
13¼	7⅞	BradfdN	.26	2.1	9	265	12¾	12⅛	12⅛	— ½
5⅛	3¼	Branch	.20	4.4	5	27	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
13⅛	5¼	Braniff wt				18	7⅜	6⅞	7⅜	+ ⅜
23⅞	15¼	Brascan	1.20	6.0	10	93	20	19¾	19⅞	
28⅜	13¼	BristBr	.60	2.1	11	1	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	
4⅞	3½	BroDart	.20	5.0	12	1	4	4	4	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	BradySe				5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
20½	10½	BrooksP	s.40	1.9	10	74	u21⅝	21¼	21¼	+ ⅜
9	1¼	BrownCo wt				99	7½	6¾	7⅜	+ ¾
38⅛	30⅝	BrnFA	1.24	3.4	11	2	36¼	36⅛	36⅛	+ ⅛
40¼	31	BrnFB	1.24	3.1	12	56	39¾	39⅛	39⅜	
4½	3⅝	BrnF pf	.40	10.		4	4	4	4	
4⅜	3¼	Bulldex			4	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
2⅞	1¾	Burgess				6	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
21⅜	9¼	Burnsin	.60	2.8	11	145	u21⅞	21⅛	21⅜	+ ⅜
		— C—C—C —								
25	11½	CK Pet	.16	.7	31	305	22¼	21½	21⅞	+ ¼
11¾	6¼	CDI			5	26	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	+ ¼
16⅞	6½	CHB Fd	.57b	8.0	6	10	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	3¼	CMI Cp	.05e	1.2	7	43	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
14	9¼	CRS	.36	2.8	6	36	12⅞	12½	12¾	
9	3⅜	CagleA			5	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
22	17	Caldor s	.50	2.5	9	31	20¾	20⅜	20⅜	— ¼
13⅝	6	Calcomp				262	u13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	— ¼
56½	30¾	CalPtC	2	4.0	7	29	49⅞	48⅞	49⅞	+1⅜
33⅝	16⅜	Camco	.30	.9	11	38	33	32⅝	33⅛	+ ⅜
8¼	4⅝	Compnll n			3	22	5⅜	5⅛	5¼	— ⅛
13⅝	4⅝	CmpChb g				1009	13⅞	12⅛	12¼	—1¼
23	9¼	CdnHmst g				221	20¾	20	20¾	+ ⅜
22¼	7⅛	CdMarc	g.46		11	118	20⅝	20¼	20⅜	+ ⅛
22	13½	CdnMer g				1	20½	20½	20½	— ⅛
13	10½	CdnOcc	s.24			18	10⅝	d10⅜	10⅝	+ ⅛
4¾	2⅞	CapitlFd	.20	6.2	8	8	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
4⅞	2⅝	Caresso	.05e	1.7	16	55	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
23⅝	17⅜	CaroEn s			8	46	21	20½	20⅞	+ ⅜
57	44¼	CaroPLpf	5	11.		z50	46¾	46¾	46¾	+2½
8⅛	3⅜	CarrolDv	.05e	1.1	8	15	4⅜	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
20	14⅝	CastlAM	1b	6.0	5	17	17¼	16¾	16¾	— ½
21¾	18⅛	CasFd	1.60a	8.2		8	19½	19½	19½	
14¼	8⅞	Cavitrn	.10e	.8	20	24	12⅝	12¼	12⅜	— ⅜
3½	1⅞	CelluCft			6	109	u 4⅛	3⅜	3⅝	+ ⅛

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
7⅜	5⅝	CentSe	.70e	9.3		34	7⅝	7½	7½	+ ⅛
7½	4½	CtryFa	.10e	1.4	6	23	7	6¾	7	+ ⅜
27⅝	14½	Cenvill	1.20	4.5	7	159	27	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
6⅜	4⅛	Celec	.12	2.0	10	95	6¼	5¾	6⅛	+ ⅛
7¼	6⅝	ChadMl	.60	9.4	5	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
2½	1	ChampHo				1432	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	+ ¼
28⅝	13⅝	ChartMd			9	20	28	27⅞	27⅞	— ½
7	6	ChrtM pf	.75	12.		1	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
10½	6⅛	Chmpist	.20	2.8	8	20	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅛
30⅝	17¼	ChiRv	1.60	8.1	14	16	20	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
32⅝	18⅜	ChiefDv g s				721	u34¼	31⅝	33½	+2
14	6⅝	ChildWld			6	9	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
26¼	14¼	CircleK	1.20	4.7	9	32	25⅝	25	25⅝	+ ⅜
13¾	12¾	CircleK wt				1	13	13	13	— ⅛
11¾	8¼	Citation	.56	6.1	6	3	9⅝	9	9⅛	
25⅝	21⅞	CitBkNJ	2	9.0	4	3	22⅛	22½	22½	
26½	11	CityGas	1	5.7	7	16	17⅝	17½	17⅝	— ⅛
5⅜	3¼	Clabir	.18b	3.3	9	63	5½	5¼	5½	+ ¼
14⅝	8½	Clarmt	.30e	2.2		4	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
7⅞	3⅞	ClarkC	.29e	4.1	6	22	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ¼
14	7¾	Clarostat			8	26	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ½
22¼	13⅝	Clausng	s.88	3.8	9	20	u23⅛	22⅝	23	+ ⅜
13⅝	7⅝	Clopay	.32	3.8	13	6	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ¼
6⅜	3⅝	CohenHat			9	30	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅜
7½	3	Cohu	.16e	2.4	11	95	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
20	13⅝	Colemn	1	6.4	6	39	15⅞	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
22⅝	4⅜	ColCmI			75	319	8⅛	7¼	7½	
21¼	8⅝	Colwell	.60	3.2	21	18	18¾	18⅝	18¾	+ ⅛
51⅛	28⅝	Cominco	g 3			308	50⅝	48¼	48½	—1¼
25½	17⅝	ComAll	.50	2.1	8	27	24¼	24⅛	24¼	
15¼	11¾	ComA pf	1.60	13.		1	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ¼
30¼	13⅝	CommMtl	.60b	2.0	5	161	u30⅞	30	30	+ ⅛
48⅝	24	Comdint s			14	472	u50	47⅝	49⅝	+1¼
3⅝	1¾	ComdrCp			18	44	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
12⅜	6¼	Compo	s.20	2.4	10	75	8½	8⅛	8⅜	
7⅝	3⅝	CompuD			7	20	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
4½	2	Compinv			5	31	3⅛	3	3	+ ⅛
26⅜	12⅞	Conchm	.80	5.3		1	15	15	15	+ ¼
5	2¼	CondrdF				1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
17¾	8¾	Condec	.33t	2.0	9	226	17½	16¼	16⅜	— ⅞
3⅛	2¼	ConnlyC				3	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ¼
17⅝	6⅝	ConrHm	1.53t	15.	4	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
35⅝	20⅝	Conrock	1a	3.4	8	1	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
7	3¼	Conroy	.16	2.4	6	51	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	+ ¼
25⅝	8⅛	ConsOG				242	25⅝	24¾	25	+ ½
17⅝	8⅝	ConsRef	.80	4.6	11	346	u18⅛	17	17¼	+ ⅜
9¾	3⅞	ContMtl			11	182	u 9½	8½	8½	— ⅜
8⅝	5¼	CookIn	.20e	2.7	6	15	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅜
5⅛	2⅝	CoopJr				1	2⅜	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
32½	17¼	CoreLb	.28	.8	28	33	u34⅝	32⅝	34¼	+1⅞
26⅜	14¼	Cornlius	.80	4.5	7	63	17⅞	16¾	17⅞	+1
2½	1⅛	Courtld	.17e	9.1	7	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
3¼	1⅞	CrestFo			5	28	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
25⅝	9½	CrestOil	s.16a	.9	26	214	17⅞	17¼	17¼	— ½
36⅝	23	CressAT	1.40	4.0	11	53	35½	35	35	— ⅜
58½	30⅝	CwnCP	s.80b	1.6	3	192	52¼	50½	50½	
47¼	41	CwnCP B n	.80b	1.7		123	u48½	47½	48	+ ¾
5½	3½	CrownC	.20	5.2	8	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
8½	5⅝	Crownln	s.28	4.1	7	20	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ¼
19½	12¾	CrutcR	.36	1.9	36	161	19⅝	18½	18¾	
38½	16½	CrystlO	s.75	2.0	24	173	38⅛	36⅞	36⅞	— ⅛
24	13⅝	CubicCp	.60	2.5	9	200	u24⅛	23⅜	23⅝	— ¼
24¼	16⅝	Curtice	1.10b	4.5	7	18	u24½	24⅛	24¼	
3⅝	1¾	Cyprus				31	2⅝	2½	2⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	12¼	Cyprus pf	1.70	13.		2	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
		— D—D—D —								
5½	3¼	DCL			7	14	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
4¼	2¼	DWG	.29t	7.0	5	1419	u 4½	4	4⅛	
4⅞	2⅝	DamonC			20	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
25½	7⅝	Damson				270	19	18⅝	18¼	— ½
11¼	5⅝	DataAc n	.73t	7.2	8	93	10⅜	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
22⅞	12⅜	Datapd	.30	1.3	16	287	22⅝	22	22¼	+ ¼
42⅜	9¼	DayMn	.75e	2.1	19	574	40	34½	35½	—3¼
3	1⅜	DeRose				87	2½	1¾	2¼	+ ⅜

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
3	2⅛	Decoratr	.24	8.3	11	45	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
17⅞	12⅝	DelLabs	.48	3.5	11	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
31⅜	7¼	DelhiO	.10e	.4	30	276	29⅝	28½	28½	— ½
14	7⅝	DellwdF	.60	5.9	8	23	11⅛	10¼	10⅛	—1⅛
26⅜	20⅝	Depsitr	s1.60	7.3	5	1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	1	DesonJw			48	113	u 3½	3	3⅜	+ ⅜
24	12⅛	DevCoA			3	6	19⅝	19¼	19¼	
22⅝	14½	DevonGp s			4	z550	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅜
10½	3⅝	Digicon			32	514	u10⅞	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅜
18	14⅝	Dillard	.40	2.7	5	7	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
1⅞	1	Diodes				911	u 2½	1⅞	2½	+ ⅜
2	1½	DisFab			8	10	2	2	2	+ ⅛
6⅛	5	Dixicon	.30	5.9	7	9	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
50⅝	29	DomeP g s				1128	50¼	49⅝	49⅞	+ ⅝
25½	19	Domtr	g1.80a			359	25	23⅞	24¼	+ ½
32	17½	DorcGs n	.20	.6	10	861	u33	32¼	32½	+ ½
12½	6½	Downey	s.32	4.1	4	14	7¾	7⅝	7¾	— ⅛
17¾	8¼	DrivHarr			7	23	u18¼	17	17⅜	+ ⅜
11⅛	7	DrFair	.40	4.4	18	7	9	9	9	
1⅝	1 1-16	Dunlop	.09e	6.9	8	15	1⅜	1 5-16	1 5-16	—1-16
30⅝	16⅝	DplxPd	1	3.8	4	16	27¼	26½	26½	— ⅜
15⅝	9	DurTst	.40a	2.8	14	51	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
15¼	3⅝	Dynictn			90	924	13½	12	12⅝	+ ⅜
17⅞	14⅝	Dyneer	s.56	3.5	7	25	16⅛	15¾	16⅛	
		— E—E—E —								
5½	3½	EAC	.36	7.4	16	45	5	4⅞	4⅞	
19	10	EECO	.28	1.5	13	6	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+ ¼
37⅜	14⅝	EarthRes	1.50	4.1	10	1883	u39	36⅝	36⅝	+ ¼
20½	15⅝	EsmCo	1.20	6.5	6	3	18½	18½	18½	+ ½
4⅜	2¾	EazorE	.24	5.3	35	3	u 4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅛	Edmos				3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
24⅛	12¼	EDO s			14	191	23½	23	23⅝	+ ⅜
14⅞	6⅛	Ehren				64	7¼	6⅞	7¼	+ ¼
28½	16⅝	Electrog	1	3.7	9	15	27¼	27	27⅛	— ⅞
37	25⅝	ElecAm	1.40	4.4	6	17	31½	31	31½	
16⅞	7⅛	Elsinor n			17	180	11¼	11	11¼	+ ⅛
19⅝	6⅝	EmrRd			12	315	17¼	16⅝	16⅞	— ⅜
14⅞	6	EngyRs	.24	1.7	26	81	14⅝	13⅝	13⅞	— ⅜
13½	6⅝	Espey	.20e	1.6	17	14	13	12⅝	12⅝	
19½	14⅝	EsqRd	.57e	4.0	5	12	14½	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
7⅝	3½	EtzLav	.20e	3.9	4	8	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
21⅝	12⅝	EvansAr	.40b	2.8	9	17	14⅝	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
8⅝	2⅞	Exectve			7	17	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	
		— F—F—F —								
16¾	7⅝	FPA	.40	2.9	2	14	14	13⅞	13⅞	
14⅜	9⅝	Fabind	s.40	2.9	4	20	14½	13¾	13⅝	+ ¼
6	3	FairTex			5	5	4	4	4	
1⅝	11-16	FairfNob				30	1	15-16	15-16	—1-16
8⅞	2⅞	FairmC	.15	3.6		12	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛
5⅝	2½	FamRc			11	279	u 5⅝	5	5¼	+ ⅜
19	9⅝	FannyF	.50e	2.6	4	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
12⅞	8⅝	FayDrg	.24b	2.0	8	8	12⅜	12½	12½	— ⅛
17⅜	13¾	FedRt	1.40	9.0	18	36	15¾	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅛
11	5⅛	FedRes			31	1037	10½	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅝
62⅞	24¾	Felmnt	.25	.4	27	73	62¼	61⅞	62⅛	+1⅝
20⅝	12¼	FinGen	.40b	2.3	8	38	17½	17⅛	17½	+ ¼
18	10⅝	FinGnA	.40b	2.9		1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
9⅝	7⅝	FtConn	1d	13.	6	1	8	8	8	— ⅛
24⅝	15¼	FtSLSh	1b	6.1	4	6	16½	16⅜	16⅜	
4½	2⅞	Fstmrk				12	4⅛	4	4	
15⅝	8¾	FischrP	.53t	4.8	10	58	11¼	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
21⅛	16⅞	FitchGE	2	8.6	6	33	u23½	21½	23⅛	+2⅝
9¼	3⅛	Flagg			15	8	8½	8½	8½	
5⅝	3¼	FlanEnt				15	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
30	17⅞	FlightSf	s.16	.6	22	36	29	28⅝	28⅞	+ ¼
17⅝	7⅞	FloRck	.24	1.9	6	44	13⅝	12⅝	12⅞	— ½
32	12⅞	FlowGen			22	176	u32⅜	31½	32¼	+1
13¼	10⅝	Flowers	.46	3.9	7	21	11⅞	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
24	15⅞	FlukeJ s			14	31	22½	22¼	22¼	
7⅝	4½	Foodrm			4	10	4⅝	4¾	4¾	
13⅞	7	FooteM	.20e	1.8	13	37	11¾	11⅝	11⅞	
48	29¾	Foote pf	2.20	5.6		30	40	39½	39½	
63	41	FordCan g				z3300	48½	48½	48½	
19⅝	10⅝	ForestC	.10	.6	20	33	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ¼
21¼	4¼	ForestLab				206	u21½	20⅝	21	+ ⅜
13⅜	5	FrankRt	.06e	.5	57	91	13	12¼	13	+ ¾
10⅞	7¾	Franks	.36	4.1	6	31	9	8⅝	8⅝	
21¾	18½	Frantz	1a	5.1	5	7	19½	19¼	19½	+ ⅜
8¼	4¾	Friedm	.24b	3.0	4	15	8	7⅞	8	
12¼	3⅜	FriendFr				6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
13	7¼	Frionas	.40	5.2	3	38	8	7¾	7¾	— ½
7½	5½	Frischs	.20b	4.8	4	2	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
14⅝	9	FrontA	.20b	1.8	5	31	11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
		— G—G—G —								
3	1⅝	GIExpl			8	18	2⅝	2½	2½	
6½	2¼	GIT				4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
7½	3¼	GRI			21	40	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
4½	1¼	GTI			14	235	u 4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+ ½
6⅞	3⅞	Galaxy	.06t	1.5	4	9	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
11¼	6⅜	Garan	.80	7.3	6	34	11¼	11	11	+ ¼
3	2	Garland				10	2¼	2¼	2¼	
33½	15½	GatLiet	.40b	1.2	16	144	32½	31⅞	32¼	+ ⅜
29	17½	GelmSc n			22	25	28⅝	28⅛	28½	— ⅛
10½	3½	GenExp				691	4½	4⅛	4¼	+ ¼
3⅝	2	GnHous			6	14	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
8½	2⅝	Genisco			10	60	8⅛	7⅞	8	
5⅛	3⅝	GenvDr	.10r	2.4	7	2	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
35⅝	21	Gerber s			24	272	35⅝	34	34⅛	—1⅝
19⅝	15⅝	GiantF s	1	5.8	5	36	17⅞	17¼	17⅜	— ⅛
20⅝	8⅛	GntYell	g.65e		15	1162	u20⅝	17⅞	18⅛	—1⅞
28½	5⅝	Glasrock	.10	.4	44	54	27½	26⅜	27⅜	+ ⅜
34⅝	24⅝	Glatfltr	1.60	5.4	6	30	29⅝	29⅜	29⅝	+ ⅛
35½	19½	Glnmr	.88b	2.6	9	26	35	34⅝	34⅝	— ½
31¼	12½	GldNugt	.08t	.5	41	126	17¼	16⅝	17	— ⅜
13⅝	7¼	GoldWH	.64	4.9	8	70	13	12¾	13	+ ¼
2¼	1	GoodLS				4	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	
2⅛	⅛	Gdrich wt				40	1⅛	15-16	1	
25⅛	19	GormR	1.20a	5.1	7	6	23½	23¼	23½	+ ¼
11½	6½	GrahMf	.20	1.8	109	37	10⅝	10	10⅝	+ ⅜
14	8⅛	GrandAu	.34e	2.6	5	1	13	13	13	
12⅜	7⅝	GrndCtl	.50	6.1	7	3	8¼	8¼	8¼	
13	6⅝	GrangrA			121	166	12⅜	11⅞	12⅛	— ¼
11¾	6½	GtAmInd			4	35	9½	9¼	9½	+ ¼
23⅝	5¼	GtBasinP				703	23¼	22⅝	23	+ ⅛
39¼	23	GtLkCh	.32	.8	17	106	u42	41⅛	41⅞	+3
3⅛	1⅝	Greenmn			14	14	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
11⅜	6⅝	GREIT	.40	4.2	17	11	9½	9⅛	9½	+ ⅜
29	20⅛	GrossT	1.44	5.2	8	8	28¼	27⅝	27⅝	— ¼
8⅝	7¾	GuarBk n			9	19	7¾	d 7½	7½	— ¼
14¾	9⅝	GuardC	.60b	6.4	6	20	9⅝	d 9⅜	9⅜	— ⅜
19⅝	13¼	Guilfrd s			4	162	u20⅜	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
107	30¼	GlfCan	g1.60			749	101½	100¼	100½	— ½
15⅜	6⅝	Gulfstrm			8	110	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	
		— H—H—H —								
22½	9¾	HallsM	.90	4.0	7	10	u22⅝	22	22⅝	+1½
7⅜	4¼	Hampth	.65t	12.	3	21	5⅜	5	5¼	+ ⅜
15⅝	10½	Hanfrd	.88	7.6	5	6	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ¼
9½	5⅝	HanSqRt			80	21	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
38	25	Harland	1	2.7	12	17	37⅜	37	37	— ¼
6½	2¼	Harvey			9	146	6⅜	5¾	6⅛	— ¼
8⅝	4⅝	Hasbro			6	13	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
13½	9½	Hasting	.60	5.3	6	4	11⅜	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
7	3½	HawaiA				12	5⅛	5	5⅛	
7	6⅛	HlthCh s			28	364	6⅞	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
6⅜	6½	HlthCh wt				55	6⅞	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
10¼	6⅝	HelthM	.30	3.5	5	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
10¼	7½	HeinWr	.40a	4.7	7	82	8⅝	8½	8½	
10⅜	3⅛	Heinick	.10	1.3	13	55	8⅛	7¾	7¾	— ⅜
3⅝	1⅞	HeitmMfg				2	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
10⅜	6	HIGInc	.12r	1.2	9	42	10	9¾	10	+ ⅛
10⅝	6⅞	Highland				2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
16¾	5⅛	Hiptrnic	.20	1.6	14	52	13¼	12⅝	12½	— ¾
4⅝	2⅞	Hofman	.20	5.7	11	3	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
14⅝	6⅝	HollyCp			15	201	14¼	13⅝	13¾	— ¼
39	15	Hormel	1.68	4.8	5	5	35	34⅝	35	
28	9⅛	HornHar			27	74	27⅞	25½	26⅞	+1½
14	9¼	HospMt	.60	5.7	17	12	10⅝	10⅜	10½	
21¾	16	Hotel	2.10e	10.	8	79	21	20⅞	20⅞	
8⅛	5⅝	HousRan	.50b	7.0	4	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅝	HouseVI			8	18	3	2⅞	2⅞	
25¼	15⅞	HouOM	.80	3.1	16	3116	u25⅝	24	25⅝	+1⅝
24⅝	18	HouO pf	1.69	7.1		211	24	22⅝	23⅞	+1⅜
49½	9½	HowelC	.40a	.9	8	134	46⅞	44¼	44½	—2½
5½	2⅝	Howell	.10e	2.1	23	4	4¾	4¾	4¾	
33⅞	25	HubellA	1.70	5.5	7	14	31⅜	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅛
34	24¾	HubellB	1.70	5.4	7	7	31⅜	31¼	31¼	— ¾
25¾	21½	Hubbl pf	2.06	8.8		5	23¾	23½	23½	— ½
23½	11⅝	HuckMf	.36	1.5	8	25	u24⅝	23¾	24	+ ½
11½	7⅜	HudsnGn			5	85	9⅝	8⅝	9⅝	+1⅛
93½	45¾	HudBO	g2.30			240	88	86½	87	+ ½

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
9⅝	4¼	HuntH	.20	2.5	8	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
66⅝	35¾	HuskyO	g 1			217	62	61	62	+1
		— I—I—I —								
9⅝	3½	ICH	.20	2.4	5	12	8¼	8	8¼	— ⅛
15¾	7¾	ICM	.50e	3.1	13	45	u16	15⅝	16	+ ¼
7½	3¼	IFS Ind	.18	3.1	5	154	5⅞	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
17	10⅜	IMC	.28	1.7	5	32	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
10⅞	7¼	IRT Pr	.57e	5.7	15	26	10⅛	10	10	+ ⅛
1	⅜	ITI			50	11	1	15-16	1	
8⅝	6¾	ImpCh	.42e	5.0		6	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
7½	4⅛	ImperInd	s.05t	.9	4	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	[illegible]
39½	21	ImpOilA	g1.20			443	36⅛	35⅝	36⅛	[illegible]
2⅝	⅞	InflightSv				142	2⅝	2½	2⅝	[illegible]
30⅞	17¾	Instron	.40	1.3	7	30	30¾	30	30	[illegible]
1½	⅞	InstrSys			20	9580	1½	1¼	1⅜	[illegible]
14½	9⅜	InsSy pf	.25t	2.0		111	13⅜	12½	12⅝	[illegible]
14⅝	6⅜	IntegRes			9	331	14¼	13⅝	13⅝	[illegible]
19⅝	7⅛	IntCtyGs	g.32			811	16⅜	15⅝	16⅛	[illegible]
13	10⅜	Intrmk	s.16	1.2	4	60	u13⅜	12⅞	13	[illegible]
3⅝	2¼	IntBknt			6	432	3	2⅞	3	
11⅜	5½	IntCtrls n			10	308	u11⅞	11⅛	11¼	[illegible]
1⅜	11-16	IntFdSvc				56	13-16	¾	¾	[illegible]
7⅝	5	IntProt	.30	5.1	4	64	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	[illegible]
8¼	5½	IntSeaw			9	6	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
1⅝	⅝	IntStrtch			14	72	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
3½	1⅞	InvestFla				18	2⅝	2¼	2⅜	[illegible]
28¾	19⅝	Ionics			12	22	26⅛	25⅝	26⅛	[illegible]
34⅛	11½	IroqBrd	.36	2.8	8	64	13¼	12⅞	13	[illegible]
5	2⅝	IrvinInd	.10	2.4		19	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
		— J—J—J —								
5½	4¾	Jaclyn	.40b	8.2	6	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	[illegible]
16½	10½	Jacobs	.50b	3.8	8	16	13¼	13⅛	13¼	
9⅝	4½	Jensen	1.50t	30.	4	22	5	5	5	
6	2	Jetero	.10e	1.6	16	61	u 6¼	5⅞	6¼	[illegible]
4½	1⅝	Jetronic			7	85	3	2⅞	3	[illegible]
6⅜	3½	JohnPd	.36	8.5		34	4¼	4⅛	4¼	[illegible]
13½	2⅞	JuniperP			74	183	12⅝	11¾	11⅞	[illegible]
18½	8¾	Jupiter			3	4	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	[illegible]
		— K—K—K —								
8½	4	KTelin	.30e	3.8	7	42	8	7¾	7⅞	[illegible]
2⅜	1⅞	Kaisin	.75c			47	2⅛	2	2	[illegible]
9¼	5⅛	Kalistad n			20	22	7⅞	7¾	7¾	[illegible]
6⅜	3½	KapokT			19	30	3¾	3½	3⅝	[illegible]
16⅝	11⅝	KayCo	.60	3.8	8	207	15⅝	15	15⅝	[illegible]
23¾	9⅝	KenaiCp			23	397	u24⅝	23½	24	[illegible]
14⅝	4	Kenwin	.60	4.2	7	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	[illegible]
5⅝	4	Ketchm	.17t	3.1	17	11	u 5½	5⅛	5⅛	[illegible]
6⅜	3⅝	Key Co	.30	5.7	4	4	5¼	5¼	5¼	[illegible]
25	8⅝	Key Ph n	.03b	.1	97	130	21⅞	20⅝	21⅝	[illegible]
2⅜	¾	Kidde wt				32	1¼	1⅛	1¼	[illegible]
4¼	2¾	KinArk			9	54	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	[illegible]
25⅞	15¾	KingRd	s.40	1.8	6	103	23⅞	22¼	22⅝	[illegible]
52⅜	19¾	KirbyEx			12	36	48⅝	48¼	48⅝	[illegible]
11¾	4⅛	Kleinerts				3	10⅛	10	10	[illegible]
23⅝	14¾	Knogo n			13	40	23	22¾	22¾	[illegible]
5⅝	3½	KuhnStr			3	15	4⅛	4	4	
		— L—L—L —								
5¾	3½	LSB	.23t	5.8	7	22	4	3⅞	4	[illegible]
2⅝	1⅝	LaBarge	.06	2.7	28	256	2¼	2⅛	2¼	[illegible]
7¾	4⅝	LaMaur	.28	2.8	18	205	7¼	7	7¼	[illegible]
4¼	2¼	LaPnt			16	1	3¾	3⅝	3¾	[illegible]
10⅝	2 5-16	LakeSh g				1555	u10⅝	8	8⅝	[illegible]
11⅛	4⅛	Landmk			94	240	u11½	11	11¼	[illegible]
11½	7⅝	Laneco	.20a	1.9	5	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	[illegible]
17¼	10⅞	LazKap n	.40	2.5	7	16	15¾	15⅝	15¾	[illegible]
27½	15⅝	LeaRnl	s.60	2.2	10	19	u28	27	27¾	[illegible]
6½	3	LeePh			14	56	3¼	3¼	3¼	
17	12	LehighP			4	8	16½	16½	16½	[illegible]
6¼	2¼	LeisureT			4	39	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	[illegible]
8⅝	5	LibtyFb	.56t	9.3	4	71	6½	6	6	[illegible]
12	7⅝	Lightolr	.30	3.0	5	11	10	9⅝	9⅝	[illegible]
8⅝	6	LilliAnn	.24	3.3	10	10	7¼	7¼	7¼	[illegible]
10½	5	LincAm			11	42	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	[illegible]
3⅝	1¾	LloydsE				20	2⅛	2	2	[illegible]
4⅞	2⅝	Lodge	.10e	2.1	12	112	4¾	4⅝	4¾	[illegible]
28	17½	Lohmn	1.20	4.6	12	24	27⅝	26¼	26¼	[illegible]
38¼	14¼	LoewT wt				181	36½	33⅛	33½	[illegible]
21	11¼	Logicon			11	31	20¾	19⅝	20	[illegible]

(Continued on Page 11)

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

American company leader in the field of computer terminals and data communication equipment is seeking a

GENERAL MANAGER

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The identity of candidates will not be revealed to our client without prior permission. Applications, quoting the reference and including a C.V. should be sent to:

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avenue Louise 386, 1050 Bruxelles - Tél. 648.65.55

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- **FAR EAST - AFRICA - EASTERN EUROPE - AUSTRALASIA - NORTH AMERICA,** French citizen, 48, fluent English, good German. *Law and economics* + business and management institute (IAE), available for traveling or living abroad. 20 years experience in export of capital goods, turnkey plants, financing, compensation when required, to government or private partners. Prepared to consider any challenging position. *Ref.: Paris Cadres I/JCB.*
- French citizen Swedish origin. 20 years experience import-export business in chemicals, drafting equipment, steel, **WOODWORKING INDUSTRIES.** Fluent in English, Swedish, German, Spanish, some Italian and Arabic. Used to extensive traveling. Good *knowledge of African countries.* Experience in opening and management of subsidiaries and launching new activities. Seeks executive position with growth potential. *Ref. Paris Cadres I/JCB.*
- American woman, experienced in **EXPORT ADMINISTRATION, PR,** languages, holding M S from University of Chicago seeks challenging position where dynamic personality and hard work would be appreciated. *Ref.: Paris Cadres I/JCB.*
- **MANAGER OF LEGAL SERVICE,** *Italian subject, 44, resident in Paris;* Dr. Juris (Italy), attended Academy of Int'l Law, The Hague; Italian mother tongue, fluent in French, English, some German; 20 years experience, especially in *legal matters concerning* E.E.C. export building contractors towards M.E., looks for a position with Company running international businesses. *Ref.: Paris Cadres I/JCB.*
- Young man, 31. Sales manager. Diploma in international trade. 8 years *experience in export sales to Germany* and Benelux. Speaks French, German, English and Russian. Clothing for women, men and children. Interested in finding job as **EXPORT SALES MANAGER.** *Not necessarily in clothing!* Interested in working in Germany, *Benelux, or* United States and Canada. Will study any answer. *Ref.: Paris Cadres I/JCB.*
- M.B.A. finance and international business management (as well as international business law). Degree in chemical engineering, 1 year international division of a large *U.S. bank.* 1 year experience in French industry. 4 years *experience in the Swedish market.* Languages. French, English, German, Swedish, Russian, Spanish, modern Greek. Good basic knowledge of Chinese and Arabic. French citizen, 32, looking for position in international division of large company of bank (for example as **A DEALER, EURO-DOLLAR MARKET).** *Ref.. Paris Cadres I JCB.*

EXPERIENCED EXECUTIVE

Swiss, age 40, having successfully held management positions overseas and in Switzerland, fluent in English, French, German; ability to conduct high-level *trade negotiations,* with excellent contacts and references, wishes to modify his current line management position and offers his services to join

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Location Switzerland

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übernehmen könnte.

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- Gestaltung von Media-Werbung und Promotions;
- Intensive Zusammenarbeit mit unserem Aussendienst;
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Sie sollten bereits über eine mehr als dreijährige Praxis im Product *Management im deutschen Konsumgütermarkt verfügen. Fliessendes* Deutsch und Englisch in Wort und Schrift sind Bedingung.

Nähere Informationen erteilt:
B. Aschmann - INTERNATIONAL PLAYTEX, INC.
Postfach, D-6508 Alzey, West Germany.
Tel.: (0) 6731 - 1705.

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Jan. 16

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(12 Month High Low / Stock Div. in $ / Yld. / P/E / Sls. 100s. / High / Low / Close Quot. / Ch'ge Prev. Close)

(Continued from Page 10)

sCa 1.64 5.9 5 1 27¾ 27¾ 27¾+ ¼
dyEl 11 60 u 9¾ 9¾ 9½
sil .70 8.2 6 5 8¾ 8½ 8½— ¼
chCp 3 105 5¾ 5½ 5½
nwear 4 2 1¾ 1¾ 1¾

— M—M—M —

ks .20 2.6 5 17 7¾ 7¾ 7¾+ ⅛
rod 65 1409 3½ 3 3¼+ ⅛
S 1.84 11. 4 2 17 17 17 + ⅛
ood 14 5 14¼ 14 14 — ⅜
rC .60b 2.9 9 6 21⅛ 20¾ 20¾— ⅜
ndg 18 8446 4⅛ 3 1-16 3 3-16— ⅜
m pf2.25 11. 30 20 19⅞ 20 + ¼
shin .66t 4.6 8 16 14⅝ 14⅛ 14⅜— ⅛
tPr .40 4.1 6 11 10⅛ 9⅞ 9⅞— ⅛
sind .20 2.3 25 8¾ 8⅝ 8¾+ ⅜
sters 5 16 8¼ 8⅛ 8⅛— ¼
Rsh s.20 .4 19 21 47¼ 46⅞ 47 + ½
Rsh wt 1 23¾ 23⅝ 23⅝
trix s 20 61 u22⅛ 21¼ 22¼+1¼
ulTec.14 3.4 83 416 4⅜ 4⅛ 4⅛— ⅛
Cro wt 10 ½ ½ ½—1-16
CutO 12 2369 u12⅞ 12⅛ 12¾+ ⅜
Keon 3 66 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛
ons 1.20 4.9 8 225 24¾ 24 24½
dolst .56 5.5 4 19 10⅛ 10¼ 10¼
dlaG .72 2.7 8 30 27⅜ 27 27 — ½
enon n.24 1.3 7 68 18⅝ 18 18 + ⅛
goint .28 3.6 3 113 7⅞ 7⅝ 7⅞
FMCo 1 7.0 6 65 14⅜ 13½ 14¼— ⅛
rcSL .50b 5.6 4 10 9 9 9
lPro .15 1.5 8 39 9⅞ 9⅝ 9⅞+ ⅜
tex .40 3.3 7 8 12¼ 12 12¼+ ¼
tplh .32 1.2 63 149 28⅝ 27⅜ 27⅞— ¼
trecor 26 27 5½ 5⅜ 5⅜
chGen 19 51 2½ 2⅜ 2½+ ⅛
chSug .40 2.8 9 557 u14⅞ 13⅞ 14⅜+ ⅝
didCo .30 2.8 5 12 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝
dlGls .40b 3.8 11 45 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝+ ⅛
ssn/T 6 62 6¼ 5⅞ 6 — ¼
tchlE s.20 .5 17 411 u38¼ 36⅜ 37⅝+1⅜
teCp .60 3.3 6 21 18½ 18⅜ 18⅜— ⅜
nMg .44 8.8 5 10 5 5 5 — ⅛
og .40b 1.7 11 16 24 23½ 24 + ½
gGlh .91e 10. 12 8 8⅞ 8¾ 8¾— ⅛
rtnSh .32 6.4 4 14 5 4⅞ 5
tSM .20 2.4 4 2 8⅛ 8⅛ 8⅛
tVMil 1.20a 4.2 5 21 u28¼ 27¾ 28¼+ ⅜
ovStr .60 5.9 4 11 10⅛ 10 10⅛+ ⅛
ovlelab .52t 7.3 6 459 7½ 6⅞ 7⅛+ ⅜

— N—N—N —

FCn .20 1.4 10 47 15 14¾ 14¾— ¼
ardo .24 1.7 10 209 u14¼ 13 14⅛+ ⅞
avSt n.60 3.8 9 28 16 16 16
tEdu .68t 5.5 5 13 12⅜ 12¼ 12⅜
HHE 9 6 19⅝ 19 19 — ½
Kinney 720 10 9⅞ 9⅞— ⅜
Patent 760 8¾ 8⅛ 8⅛+ ⅛
SecR .60a 7.5 8 28 u 8 7⅞ 8 + ¼
Silvr 360 u 7 5⅞ 6⅞+1
Spinn .24 4.0 6 7 6 5⅞ 6 + ¼
elsLB .72t 7.6 9 24 9⅝ 9¼ 9½+ ⅜
stLM .05e 1.5 30 3 3¼ 3¼ 3¼
Hamp .80a 3.4 7 6 23⅜ 23½ 23¾+ ⅜
ldrla .06e 2.1 14 1670 3 2⅜ 2¾— ¼
MxAr .30e .9 88 81 u34⅝ 31⅜ 34½+3¼
PinRt s.90 9.7 11 28 9⅝ 9¼ 9¼
Proc .55e 8.1 7 53 6⅞ 6⅝ 6¾— ⅛
YTim .90 3.8 10 58 24 23¼ 23⅝+ ⅛
ewbE .50 4.4 26 11⅞ 11⅜ 11⅜— ½
ewcor s.56 3.2 7 14 u17⅜ 17 17⅜+ ⅜
ewcrp wt 4 11-16 11-16 11-16
exus 8 2 3 3 3
agFSv .94 4.1 6 2 22¾ 22¾ 22¾
ichols .05r 1.5 3 1 3⅜ 3⅜ 3⅜— ⅛
oelind 17 18 1⅞ 1⅞ 1⅞
olex 15 185 4 3⅞ 3⅞— ⅛
orin .60 4.2 5 22 14¼ 13⅞ 14¼+ ⅜
orl pf 1.50 13. 2 11¼ 11¼ 11¼
ortek .08 1.0 5 72 8 7⅞ 7⅞
oARoy .24 1.0 10 122 u24⅞ 23 24½+1⅜
oCdO g 27 582 18⅛ 16½ 18⅛+1⅝
oetBk n1.08 9.8 5 3 11 11 11
IPS pf4.25 12. z30 36⅝ 36⅞ 36⅞
uclDta 10 117 16½ 14⅝ 16½+1⅜
umac g.07t 646 39⅝ 37¾ 38⅛—1

— O—O—O —

10¾ 3½ OEA .20e 1.8 19 323 u12⅝ 10¾ 11⅞+ ⅝
17⅛ 10⅛ Oakwd .12b .8 6 3 14⅜ 14⅜ 14⅜
8 4⅜ OhArt .24 4.8 6 1 5 5 5 — ⅛
12⅞ 9 OhSealy s.72 6.5 7 9 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛— ⅜
10 6½ Oilalnd .40e 4.6 7 2 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝— ⅛
62 31¾ OOklep 28 z3200 61¾ 58 58 —2¾
14 8⅝ OrloleH .40a 3.6 4 8 11¼ 11⅛ 11⅛— ⅜
3⅝ 2⅛ Ormond 9 20 3¼ 3 3 — ¼
5 2⅝ OversSec 2 5 5 5
7⅝ 3 OxtordFt 3 18 4⅝ 4¼ 4⅝+ ⅜
7⅝ 4¼ OzarkA 4 37 4⅜ 4¼ 4⅜

— P—Q —

3⅝ ⅞ PF Ind 127 2¾ 2½ 2¾
13-16 9-16 PNBMt wt 1 ⅝ ⅝ ⅝
16¼ 12⅜ PGEpfA 1.50 11. 17 13⅜ 12⅞ 13¼+ ¼
15 10½ PGEpfB 1.37 12. 2 11¾ 11¾ 11¾— ½
13⅜ 10 PGEpfD 1.25 12. 1 10⅜ 10⅜ 10⅜+ ⅜
13⅜ 10 PGEpfE 1.25 12. 1 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝— ⅜
27½ 20 PGEpfW 2.57 12. 104 21½ 21 21¼— ½
25⅛ 18¼ PGEpfV 2.32 12. 3 19⅞ 19⅞ 19⅞
27¼ 19⅜ PGEpfT 2.54 12. 9 22⅜ 21¼ 21½+ ⅛
28¼ 20⅜ PGEpfS 2.62 12. 2 22⅜ 22 22⅜
12½ 8⅜ PGEpfH 1.72 12. 8 9½ 9½ 9½
25¾ 19⅝ PGEpfR 2.37 11. 12 20⅝ 19½ 20⅝
22⅜ 16 PGEpfP 2.05 13. 7 16½ 16⅜ 16⅜— ⅜
21¼ 16 PGEpfO 2 12. 3 17⅜ 17⅜ 17⅜
24 17½ PGEpfL 2.25 13. 1 18 18 18 —1⅛
24½ 18 PGEpfJ 2.32 12. 4 19¾ 19½ 19½
50 37 PocLt pf4.75 12. z400 39⅝ 38⅞ 39⅝+ ⅞
29 14⅝ PacTrst 1.20 4.9 10 6 24⅝ 24⅜ 24⅝+ ¼
54 44 PocPLpf 5 11. z100 45½ 44⅝ 44⅝—2⅝
24⅛ 14⅛ PogeP g n 809 23⅛ 21⅞ 23⅛+1⅛
31⅞ 26 PollCo s 19 207 u33¼ 31⅜ 32¼+ ¾
2⅜ 1¼ PolomrF 212 u 3 2⅝ 2¾+ ½
5¼ 3⅛ Pontost .30 8.0 8 1 3⅜ 3⅜ 3⅜— ⅛
30⅜ 13⅜ Poradyn n 30 294 u30⅜ 29½ 30½+1⅜
19¼ 11¼ ParkCh .60a 3.9 5 4 15½ 15¼ 15⅛+ ⅛
10⅛ 4 ParkEl 10 157 u11⅞ 11 11½+ ⅞
32¾ 22 Parsons s 1 3.1 11 130 u32⅞ 32¼ 32½+ ¼
6⅝ 5⅛ PatFosh .10e 1.8 4 4 5½ 5⅜ 5½+ ⅛
14 8⅝ Patagon 5 5 10⅜ 10⅜ 10⅜
14¼ 6½ PeerTu .32b 2.5 9 8 13 12⅞ 12⅞— ½
2 ¾ PenDix wt 40 1⅜ 1¼ 1⅜+ ⅛
22½ 11 PenEM .80a 3.5 8 36 u23¼ 22⅞ 23⅛+ ⅝
16 13½ PenTr 1.20 8.6 6 7 14 13⅞ 14 + ⅛
4⅞ 2⅝ PECp .73t 22. 24 525 3½ 3⅜ 3⅜— ⅛
24¼ 15⅝ PenRE 1.90 8.0 10 3 23⅝ 23⅝ 23⅝— ⅛
6¼ 4⅛ PenobS .20 3.9 6 4 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛
14⅝ 10⅞ Penrll n .15 1.1 11 21 14 13¾ 13¾— ¼
1⅝ 1 Pentron 12 122 u 1⅞ 1⅜ 1⅜+ ⅛
34⅜ 25⅝ PepBoys 1b 2.9 6 2 u35 35 35 + ¼
23⅝ 13 PepCom .80 5.8 6 11 16⅛ 15⅞ 15⅞— ½
14⅝ 10⅝ Perini .40 2.7 9 18 u14⅜ 14⅜ 14⅜+ ¼
20⅜ 13⅛ PetLew s 14 179 18⅝ 17⅞ 18⅜+ ⅛
13⅞ 10 PetLe pf1.65 13. 21 12½ 12⅜ 12⅜— ⅛
10⅞ 7⅝ PhilLD .52r 6.7 3 3 7¾ 7¾ 7¾
4¼ 2 Phoenix 35 3⅛ 3 3⅛+ ⅛
17½ 7⅝ PicNPay .32 2.1 8 27 15⅝ 15⅜ 15⅝+ ½
6⅞ 3⅝ PionrSys 28 345 6¾ 6⅜ 6½
4⅝ 2½ PionTx .20t 17 3½ 3⅜ 3½
6⅝ 5 PltWVo .56 11. 7 16 5¼ 5⅛ 5¼+ ⅛
36⅜ 22½ PltDM 1.60 4.4 5 35 u36⅞ 36 36½+1
38½ 26⅝ Pittway 1.65 5.0 7 25 33¼ 33 33 —1½
7⅝ 4⅝ Pizzaln n 13 150 6 5⅝ 6
54½ 21½ PlacrDv g1a 305 52¾ 51 51¾+ ¾
10⅛ 5⅛ Plantind 26 190 9⅝ 9¼ 9⅝+ ¼
9½ 7⅛ PlyGm .40b 4.7 4 10 8⅝ 8½ 8½+ ¼
26⅛ 15⅝ PneuSc 1a 5.8 8 z200 17¼ 17¼ 17¼+ ¼
2 1 Poloron 2 70 1¼ 1⅛ 1⅛
24 14⅜ PostCp .50 2.7 9 13 19⅝ 18⅞ 18⅞— ⅝
26¼ 14¼ PrairleO g 25 36 23⅞ 23 23⅛— ⅝
14⅜ 10⅝ PrattLmb 1.10 8.2 6 6 13⅜ 13¼ 13⅜+ ⅛
29 23⅝ PrtLpf 2.25 8.6 2 26⅛ 26⅛ 26⅛— ⅛
7⅝ 4½ PrattRd .30 4.6 9 15 6⅝ 6¼ 6½+ ½
8⅝ 6 PrattR pf.66 9.6 1 6⅞ 6⅞ 6⅞
27 20⅝ PrenHa 1.48 6.4 8 751 23½ 23 23 — ⅛
4⅞ 3 PresRtB 1 6 3⅝ 3½ 3⅝+ ⅛
16⅝ 10⅝ PrpCT 1.42e 8.9 11 29 16 15⅞ 15⅞— ⅛
12½ 9⅝ ProvGas 1 9.6 8 8 10½ 10¼ 10⅜
46½ 33¼ PSCol pf4.25 12. z200 35⅝ 35⅝ 35⅝+ ¾
24¼ 19⅝ PgSP pfC2.34 12. 1 19½ 19½ 19½+ ⅛
26⅛ 21⅝ PgSP pfD2.34 10. 2 22½ 22½ 22½+ ¼
16⅝ 8 PulteH .32 2.2 3 101 14¾ 14⅝ 14¾
10¼ 5½ PuntaG 7 58 8⅞ 8⅜ 8⅜+ ⅛
13⅜ 9½ Punta pf1.10 9.4 8 11¾ 11⅝ 11¾+ ¼
9¾ 6⅛ Quallnn n.50 5.7 3 65 8⅞ 8½ 8¾+ ½

— R—R—R —

7¼ 2⅝ REDM 9 276 u 7⅝ 7¼ 7⅝+ ½
4⅜ 1⅞ RET 58 4⅜ 4⅛ 4⅜
46⅞ 42⅝ RET pf 4.38 10. 2 43¾ 43⅜ 43⅜— ¼
21⅛ 9 RHMed .20a 1.2 10 20 16⅜ 16½ 16⅝+ ⅛
2⅛ 1½ RPS 7 6 1⅞ 1¾ 1¾
4½ 2½ RSC .10 2.4 18 166 4⅜ 4 4⅛+ ⅛
8 5 Ragan .15e 2.0 8 15 7⅝ 7½ 7½— ⅛
55¾ 13½ RnchEx .30e .6 18 579 u57 52¼ 53½+4¼
23⅞ 18¼ RangrO s 1138 u24⅛ 22⅞ 23⅞+ ⅝
25⅝ 21½ Ransbrg s 1 3.7 9 67 u27 25¾ 27 +1⅝
5 2 RapAm wt 236 4½ 4⅜ 4⅝
8¼ 2 RathP 86 8¼ 7½ 7½— ½
30 15¾ Raylnd .44 1.6 19 436 30 27¼ 27⅝—2⅜
5⅛ 2¼ Reading 15 3⅛ 3 3⅛+ ⅛
23 15⅝ REInv 1.60 7.2 12 2 22⅜ 22⅜ 22⅜— ⅛
12⅝ 7⅛ RlIncT 1.25e 14. 10 8⅝ 8⅝ 8¾+ ⅛
2⅛ 1⅛ Redlaw 5 1⅜ 1⅛ 1⅜+ ⅛
5⅞ 2¾ ReevesT 12 1 4⅜ 4⅜ 4⅜
6¼ 4½ RefaTr .32 5.2 4 7 6⅛ 6 6⅛+ ⅛
20 8⅛ RegalB .72 3.8 10 22 18⅞ 18¼ 18⅞+ ⅛
24 14⅛ RemAr 1a 4.2 7 13 u24⅛ 24 24 + ⅛
9⅛ 5⅝ RepGyp s.24 3.8 3 1 6⅜ 6⅜ 6⅜+ ⅛
54 34¼ RepNY 2 3.9 7 207 u55 51 51 —1
19½ 11⅜ ReshCot .24 1.4 16 149 18⅛ 17½ 17⅝— ⅛
54⅞ 23¼ Resrt A 4 689 30⅜ 29⅜ 30⅝+1¼
22⅝ 11¼ Resrt wt 94 14⅞ 13⅞ 14⅝+ ⅜
83⅝ 32⅝ Resrt B 5 z2500 41½ 40 40½
4⅞ 2⅝ RestAssc 7 22 2⅜ 2⅜ 2⅜
13⅜ 5½ RexNore 9 51 6⅞ 6½ 6¾— ⅛
38⅞ 14¾ RlalOil n 24 29 36 35⅝ 35⅝— ⅛
9⅛ 4 RlbletP .12 2.1 4 32 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝— ⅛
8¼ 3⅝ Richton 44 4⅛ 4 4⅛+ ⅛
34¼ 21¾ RioAlgo g1.50 79 32⅜ 30¼ 30⅝— ¾
13⅝ 5½ Robnich 40 7⅜ 7⅛ 7⅛— ½
9⅞ 5 Roblin .12 1.3 8 163 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛+ ⅛
18⅞ 10⅝ Rockway 1b 5.4 7 90 18⅝ 18 18⅝+ ⅛
28⅛ 18 Rogers s.12 .5 15 112 25⅞ 24½ 25 — ¼
3⅝ 2⅝ RoncoT 19 7 2⅞ 2⅜ 2⅞+ ⅛
6¼ 4¼ Rossmr 8 10 6¼ 6 6¼+ ¼
3⅝ 1⅜ RovPalm 24 2⅝ 2¼ 2½+ ⅛
8½ 7 Rudick .42e 5.9 4 8 7⅛ 7 7⅛
8½ 6⅛ Rudick pf.56 8.0 1 7 7 7
3 1⅜ Rusco 36 2⅛ 2 2 — ⅛
5⅝ 2¾ RBW Cp 6 50 3⅝ 3⅜ 3⅜+ ¼
16¼ 10 Russell .56 5.0 4 44 11⅛ 11¼ 11¼

— S—S—S —

6¼ 3½ SFM .24 4.2 11 3 5¾ 5⅝ 5¾
12⅞ 8⅜ SGL .30b 2.4 7 70 12⅜ 12 12⅜+ ½
3⅝ 1⅜ SMD 4 2 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
8⅞ 4 SSP 38 8⅜ 8½ 8½— ⅛
18⅞ 11⅛ Salem .40a 2.4 9 33 16⅞ 16⅜ 16⅜— ⅜
5⅞ 2 SCarlo .07e 1.5 113 5¼ 4½ 4⅝— ½
9⅞ 6⅝ SDgo pf .88 12. 40 7½ 7 7½+ ½
96¾ 72½ SDgo pf9.84 13. z50 75¼ 75¼ 75¼
24½ 17½ SDgo pf2.47 13. 2 19¾ 19 19¼+ ⅜
24⅝ 18⅝ SFrRE 1.76 7.4 16 15 24⅛ 23¾ 23⅞+ ¼
3 ⅝ SFRE wt 28 1½ 1½ 1½
22¼ 18 SanJW 1.60 7.7 6 3 20¾ 20⅝ 20¾— ⅛
14¾ 6⅞ Sandgate .40 5.7 5 7 7⅛ 7 7 — ¼
9⅝ 7 SoundrL s.30 3.3 7 1 9 9 9
6⅞ 3¼ SchelbE 19 32 3⅞ 3⅜ 3¾— ⅛
20⅞ 13⅜ Schnuit 1a 4.8 4 3 20⅝ 20⅝ 20⅝
13½ 2⅜ Schiller 11 209 u13¾ 12⅜ 13⅜+ ⅛
7⅝ 4⅛ SchoolP .40 7.3 2 5½ 5½ 5½
3⅝ 2½ Schradr 31 6 3⅝ 3⅜ 3⅛+ ⅛
4½ 2¾ SciMgt .10 2.4 9 16 4⅜ 4⅛ 4⅛+ ⅛
50 34¼ Scope .65 1.3 8 14 u51½ 50 50½+ ½
69½ 21⅛ ScurryR g 13 25 u69⅞ 65 69⅞+5⅜
20⅜ 16 SbdAM .40 2.2 5 8 18¼ 17⅞ 18¼+ ⅜
16⅞ 5⅞ Sealctro .94t 5.8 8 18 16½ 16⅛ 16⅛— ⅜
1½ 13-16 Seaport 20 1⅛ 1 1
5⅛ 3⅝ Seapt pf z50 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛+ ¼
4⅞ 3 SecMlg 16 615 4⅞ 4½ 4⅝+ ½
9¾ 6⅛ Selas .36 4.5 9 47 8¼ 7⅞ 8 + ⅜
9½ 5⅝ Semich .20b 2.1 15 96 9½ 9⅛ 9⅝+ ⅛
8⅞ 5⅝ Srvisco .40 4.8 5 8 8½ 8¼ 8¼— ⅛
6⅛ 3 Servo 54 6⅛ 5⅝ 6
15½ 9⅛ SetonCo .50b 3.8 4 3 13 12¾ 13 + ¼
8¾ 4⅝ ShaerS .60e 7.3 6 20 8¼ 7⅝ 8¼+ ⅝
23½ 7½ Sharon s.50a 2.3 13 280 22⅝ 20 21⅜— ½
6¼ 4⅛ Shawln .40 7.6 5 15 5¼ 5⅛ 5⅛
4⅝ 2½ SheltrR 5 8 3¼ 3¼ 3¼+ ⅛
7 4⅛ Shopwell 7 8 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝— ⅛
29¾ 18⅛ Showbt 1 4.8 7 61 20⅝ 19¼ 20⅝+1
37⅜ 18½ Slerrcln .30 .9 16 11 35 34½ 34½— ¼
9⅞ 6⅝ Slicos .28 2.8 9 83 u10⅛ 9⅞ 10⅛+ ⅜
20½ 10¼ Sigma .40 2.8 7 44 14⅛ 13¾ 14⅛+ ⅜
9¼ 5½ Sikes A .40e 5.1 3 6 8 7⅞ 7⅞
23⅛ 11⅛ Silolnc .10e .4 6 6 22⅞ 22⅞ 22⅞— ⅛
7⅛ 3⅝ Silvrcst 53 4 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝+ ⅛
7⅜ 3¼ Solitron 14 363 6⅜ 6 6⅛
29⅞ 23⅞ SonderB .40 1.3 10 62 u30⅝ 30 30¼+ ⅜
17¾ 7⅜ SorgPop .50r 4.0 4 2 12½ 12½ 12½+ ⅛
8⅝ 6 Soundsn .40 5.6 3 23 7⅝ 7⅛ 7⅛
11⅜ 9⅞ SoetCop .80a 7.7 14 3 10⅝ 10⅜ 10⅜+ ⅛
13⅜ 10 SCEd pf1.19 11. 4 10⅞ 10⅜ 10⅞+ ¼
16⅜ 12 SCEd pf1.45 11. 60 12⅞ 12⅝ 12⅝
25⅝ 19 SCEd pf2.30 11. 27 20¼ 20⅛ 20⅛+ ⅛
24¾ 18¾ SCEd pf2.21 11. 9 19½ 19½ 19½
98¾ 72 SCEd pf8.70 12. 2 74 74 74 —1
9⅞ 7¼ SwFlBk .50 5.8 6 8 8⅝ 8½ 8⅝— ⅛
25⅝ 22⅛ SwFIB pf2.18 9.6 1 22¾ 22¾ 22¾+ ⅛
13⅝ 9 SpecltyR 5 2 12 12 12
15 7 Spector .43e 4.0 4 46 10⅝ 10⅝ 10¾+ ½
7⅛ 3⅝ Spectro .19t 2.5 107 u 7¾ 7¼ 7½+ ½
6⅝ 4 SpedOP .20r 4.0 8 31 5 4⅝ 5 + ⅛
5¾ 3⅝ Spencer .16 4.0 7 10 4⅛ 4 4
27½ 20⅛ StdAlln 1 3.7 4 6 27 26¾ 27 + ⅜
27 18¾ StCoosa 1.60 6.3 9 5 25½ 25⅛ 25½+ ¼
25⅛ 7⅝ StdMell 276 461 u26 23⅝ 24⅞+ ⅝
26⅛ 16¼ StProd 1.52 8.4 5 7 18⅛ 17¾ 18⅛+ ⅜
33 23⅜ StdShr 2.14t 7.3 6 5 29½ 29¼ 29¼
9¾ 5⅝ Stange .20 2.7 9 15 7⅝ 7¾ 7⅝— ⅜
15¾ 10⅝ StanAv .50r 3.1 8 25 u16¼ 15¾ 16 + ½
5⅝ 3¼ Stamwd 4 24 4⅝ 4½ 4½
15⅞ 11⅛ StarSup s.80 5.6 4 2 14⅜ 14⅜ 14⅜+ ⅛
3⅝ 1⅛ Stardust 13 1½ 1⅜ 1½+ ⅛
11 4⅝ Steelmt .24b 2.7 6 129 9½ 9 9 + ⅜
23½ 16⅛ StepnCh .92 4.4 7 4 21 21 21 + ¼
2⅛ 11-16 SterlBcp wt 1 1¼ 1¼ 1¼— ⅛
1⅝ 1 SterlEl 9 91 1⅜ 1⅜ 1⅜
3¼ 2⅛ SterlExt .05t 10 2⅝ 2⅜ 2⅜
3½ 2 Stevknit 9 2½ 2⅜ 2⅜
26⅝ 8 StrutW .30b 1.2 24 155 26 25¼ 25⅜+ ⅜
3½ 2⅝ SueAnn .24 8.0 5 8 3 3 3
17⅞ 8⅞ Sunalr .60a 3.8 8 57 15⅝ 15½ 15⅝+ ¼
67¾ 17⅛ Sundnc .16b .3 349 63⅛ 59¼ 59¾—2⅜
10½ 5½ SunshJr .40 4.0 6 4 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛
16⅝ 10¾ SupFdS .40b 3.1 6 7 12⅞ 12¾ 12⅞+ ⅛
12¼ 5 Supind s.25 3.8 5 46 6⅝ 6¼ 6⅝— ⅛
11½ 6½ SupSurg .32 4.4 5 7 7⅜ 7¼ 7¼
50½ 29⅛ Supron s.24 .5 30 520 48⅛ 46⅛ 47⅝+1½
7¼ 3½ Susqueh 7 82 4½ 4¼ 4½+ ⅜
10½ 7¾ Susqh pf 1 13. 5 8 8 8
8⅞ 4¼ Synloy .30b 3.9 10 127 8 7⅝ 7¾
44⅞ 30⅛ Syntex 1.10 2.5 12 582 44½ 43⅝ 43⅝— ⅜
24¼ 18¼ Sysco s .40 1.9 7 53 21⅝ 21¼ 21¼— ¼
21 10⅝ SystEng 14 302 19⅝ 19⅛ 19⅝+ ¼
5¾ 3⅞ SysPln .24 4.3 4 45 5⅝ 5 5⅝+ ⅝

— T—T—T —

9⅛ 5½ TEC .40 6.7 7 5 6 6 6
4 1⅞ TFI 8 44 4 3⅞ 4
19⅝ 11⅛ TabPd .20 1.1 7 43 17¾ 17½ 17½— ¼
14 8 TandB .40 3.3 6 27 12¼ 12 12¼+ ¼
9½ 5¼ Tannel .28b 4.6 5 26 6⅛ 6 6⅛
14⅝ 9½ Tasty 1.20b 11. 6 11⅛ 11 11⅛+ ⅛
4¾ 1⅞ TechSym 15 565 u 4⅞ 4⅝ 4⅝+ ⅛
13⅝ 6 TechOp 9 51 12½ 11⅞ 12¼+ ⅜
4 1⅛ TechTp .52t 23. 21 2¼ 2⅛ 2¼+ ⅛
7⅝ 4⅝ Tectrol .24 2.8 7 96 u 8⅝ 7⅞ 8½+ ⅝
84¼ 27 TejonR 68 14 71 70¼ 71 + ¼
33¼ 16½ Telllex .40 1.2 13 95 u33½ 32¾ 33 + ½
22¼ 13¼ Telscl .60 4.0 10 18 15⅛ 14⅝ 14⅞— ⅛
7¼ 3⅞ Tenney s 9 16 5½ 5 5½+ ½
10⅛ 5⅝ TerraC 138 9⅛ 8⅝ 8¾— ⅛
13⅛ 5¾ TetraT 32 9½ 9 9¼+ ⅛
13⅝ 7½ TextAlr .16 1.6 8 107 9⅞ 9½ 9⅝— ¼
18¾ 12¼ Textron wt 5 17⅝ 17⅝ 17⅝+ ⅜
15-16 ⅛ ThorCp 26 ⅞ ⅞ ⅞
5⅛ 2⅝ Thorofar .04e 1.0 5 10 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝— ⅛
4⅜ 3¼ ThreeD .20b 4.7 4 12 4¼ 4⅛ 4¼
27⅜ 15⅝ Thriftm 1.20 4.7 3 7 25⅝ 25⅝ 25⅝— ⅛
7½ 3 Tidwell 4 24 5¾ 5⅝ 5⅝— ¼
8¾ 4⅝ TobKlz n.25 4.3 5 50 5¾ 5⅝ 5¾
10⅞ 3½ ToppsG 34 4 3⅝ 4 + ¼
17⅝ 11⅞ TorinCp .80 5.5 5 20 14½ 14⅜ 14⅝— ⅛
27¼ 15⅛ TotlPet g.32 232 23¾ 23⅛ 23⅛— ⅝
19¼ 8 TotPet wt 146 15⅞ 15 15 — ⅜
3⅝ 2⅝ TownCtry 7 7 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛
21½ 17⅛ Towner s 69 23 20 19⅞ 20 + ¼
6⅜ 3½ Traflgr .12 2.0 239 6¼ 6 6 — ¼
8½ 4⅞ TrnsLux .10e 1.3 8 189 8 7½ 7⅝+ ⅛
14⅜ 7¾ TransOil .05e .4 296 13¼ 12⅞ 13⅛+ ⅜
10⅞ 5⅝ TrnsTec n.24 2.6 13 18 9⅞ 9⅛ 9⅛
7⅞ 4⅝ Tredwy .20 2.9 8 4 7⅛ 6⅞ 6⅞— ⅛
11⅞ 7⅛ TriSM .80 6.7 5 67 u12⅞ 11⅞ 12 + ⅜
18⅝ 9¾ TrioCp .20 1.7 8 63 11⅜ 10⅛ 11⅛+1⅜
15⅞ 8½ TriIOil n 138 1130 u18 15⅞ 18 +2⅛
27¼ 22¾ TriIOil pf1.96 6.6 58 u29½ 27⅛ 29½+2¼
10⅞ 6¼ TuboMx s 14 3501 10½ 9⅝ 9⅞— ⅜
31 26 TurnrC 2 7.1 6 1 28¼ 28¼ 28¼
7⅝ 3⅝ TwinFr .20 4.7 7 24 4¼ 4⅛ 4¼+ ¼

— U—U—U —

14⅛ 7¼ U&I 72 3 13⅝ 13⅜ 13⅜— ⅛
2⅜ 1¼ UDS 8 3 2 2 2
7⅛ 2⅞ UNA .20 3.5 4 11 5¾ 5½ 5¾+ ¼
9½ 5¼ URS .38 4.4 8 84 9 8⅝ 8⅝— ¼
8¼ 5¼ Unlmax 12 38 6⅛ 5⅞ 5⅞— ¼
7⅝ 6½ Unimax pf 2 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛+ ⅛
21½ 12½ UAirPd .64b 2.8 13 57 u22⅝ 21⅝ 22½+1
17⅛ 11 UnCosF .72 5.8 7 2 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝
2½ 1⅜ UnFoods .10e 5.0 25 278 2⅛ 1⅞ 2
5⅝ 2⅞ UNatCp 30 31 5⅝ 5 5⅛+ ⅛
8½ 6¼ UNltCp pf 1 8 8 8 + ¼
11⅞ 8⅛ UnRltT .87e 8.8 12 46 10 9¾ 9⅞
6⅛ 3 USAir wt 7 3⅝ 3⅜ 3⅝+ ⅛
40½ 27 USAir pf 3 11. 1 28½ 28½ 28½— ½
16¼ 10⅝ USFiltr .36 2.3 9 475 16¼ 15⅞ 15⅞— ⅛
4 2¼ USRdium 17 15 3½ 3⅜ 3½
11⅛ 7½ UnltyB 7 1 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛— ⅛
7⅜ 3⅝ UnivCla .05 .7 4 9 6¾ 6¾ 6¾
27½ 12⅝ UnlvRs .32 1.5 17 29 22 21½ 21½
11⅝ 8⅞ UnlvRu .72 7.7 5 4 9⅜ 9⅜ 9⅜

— V—V—V —

9⅝ 4⅝ Valle's .81t 16. 15 12 5⅛ 5 5⅛
16 7⅝ Valmac .80 7.0 8 11⅝ 11½ 11½— ⅛
8⅝ 6½ Valspar .44 5.1 6 19 u 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝+ ¼
4⅜ 2½ ValueL .06e 1.7 23 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝— ⅛
2⅛ 1½ Verit 7 12 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
23⅛ 16½ VermtA .32b 1.8 8 10 18 17⅜ 18 + ½
11⅝ 5¾ Vernitrn .10 1.0 8 258 10⅜ 10 10⅛— ⅛
6⅛ 3 Vertiple 5 22 6 5⅞ 6 — ⅛
9½ 1⅝ Vesely 108 21 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛— ⅛
2½ 1¼ Viatech 73 1⅞ 1¾ 1⅞
4⅝ 2⅝ VintageE 3 28 3⅛ 3 3⅛+ ⅛
7⅝ 4⅛ Virco .16b 3.5 5 2 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝+ ⅛
15⅛ 6⅝ Vishay .53t 3.8 11 44 14⅛ 13⅝ 14⅛+ ¼
6⅝ 4¼ VisualG .16 3.1 9 31 5⅛ 5 5⅛
5⅜ 2⅝ VolMer .12e 2.8 4 10 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛
13⅞ 7⅝ Voplex .52 5.9 4 14 9 8⅞ 8⅞
7⅛ 4⅛ VulcCp .20a 3.1 4 16 6⅜ 5⅞ 6⅜+ ⅜

— W—W—W —

7½ 2⅛ WTC 44 3 2⅞ 3 + ⅛
9⅛ 6⅝ Wackht .40b 4.8 7 20 8⅝ 8⅜ 8⅜
3⅝ 2¼ WadelEq 4 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛
32⅞ 18⅜ Wainoco s.12 .4 61 1657 u35½ 29⅝ 34 +6⅝
27⅞ 13⅝ Waltr n.10e .3 12 239 u28¾ 27⅜ 28¾+1⅝
25 18 Walco .80b 3.5 6 11 23 22½ 23 + ½
9⅞ 4 WallcS .12 1.7 11 153 7 6¾ 7
34½ 17 Wang B s.16 .5 27 323 34¼ 33¼ 34 + ⅝
35⅛ 18⅝ Wang C s.06 .2 78 74 u36¼ 34⅝ 35⅞+1⅜
13½ 8⅞ WordsCo .20 2.1 5 3 9⅝ 9½ 9½
2¾ 1½ WshHm 6 1 1⅞ 1⅞ 1⅞+ ⅛
26¼ 18¾ WshPost .44 2.2 7 127 20⅛ 19⅞ 20 — ⅛
31⅞ 22 WRIT 2.12 7.2 15 2 29½ 29⅜ 29⅜— ⅜
8⅝ 5⅛ Watsco .30 4.1 8 19 7⅝ 6⅞ 7⅜+ ¼
34½ 14⅝ Withird n 18 85 23½ 23¼ 23½
4½ 2⅝ Welman 12 4⅛ 4 4⅛+ ⅛
28⅝ 8⅝ WeldTu .30b 1.1 9 66 28½ 28 28 — ⅛
10 7 WescoFn .42 5.0 6 5 8⅝ 8⅜ 8⅜+ ⅛
27½ 15⅞ Walbrn g s.70 2.7 405 26⅞ 25¼ 26⅞+ ½
38⅛ 15½ WstFln .52 2.4 3 34 22 21⅜ 21⅝+ ¼
15⅝ 9 WPacRR n 3 169 13⅝ 12¾ 13
12¾ 4 Whippny .20 2.3 15 8¾ 8⅜ 8¾+ ⅛
7½ 4 WhitCbl .20 4.4 9 4⅝ 4½ 4½
9¼ 4⅜ Whitehall 12 236 9 8¾ 9
16⅜ 4⅜ Wichito .45t 3.2 47 47 14⅝ 13¾ 14 — ⅛
2⅜ 1⅛ WillcxG n 3 87 1⅜ 1⅛ 1¼+ ⅛
22¾ 10¼ Wmhous .70 3.1 13 233 22⅝ 22⅛ 22¼+ ¾
3⅝ 1⅜ WilsnB 15 1⅞ 1⅜ 1⅞+ ⅛
22⅜ 12⅝ Wincorp .40 1.9 52 13 20⅞ 20¼ 20⅝+ ½
10½ 8⅝ Winkim .44 4.5 5 64 10⅛ 9½ 9⅝— ¼
3 2 WolfHB .20e 8.0 8 1 2½ 2½ 2½— ⅛
14½ 7⅝ Wdstrm .60 6.9 4 2 8¾ 8⅝ 8¾
11½ 5½ WkWear .40 4.0 6 55 10⅞ 10 10⅛— ⅝
21¼ 16⅜ WwEngy n 53 657 19⅝ 17⅝ 19¼+1
20½ 13 Wralhr .05e .3 28 20 19⅝ 19⅝— ⅛
5⅞ ⅞ WrightH g 5718 u 6½ 5¼ 5⅝— ⅛
18 11 Wynns s .48 3.1 7 64 15½ 15¼ 15¼— ¼
15 11⅛ WymBn .72b 5.3 7 138 13½ 13⅛ 13½

— X—Y—Z —

6⅞ 2⅛ Xonics 108 4⅝ 4 5-16 4⅜— ⅛
11½ 6½ Zimmer .36 4.6 3 21 7¾ 7⅝ 7¾+ ⅜

Currency Rates

…ing across this table of the January 16, 1980 closing interbank exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers (rates do not take into account bank service charges):

	$	£	DM	FF	L.It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
	1.9005	4.347	110.335*	47.11*	0.2369	—	6.798*	119.42*	35.34*
	28.095	63.97	16.234	6.9285	3.4825*	14.7145	—	17.5785	5.196
	1.7263	3.9325	—	42.71*	2.143 x	90.62*	6.16*	108.50*	31.98*
	2.2725	—	3.925	9.185	1,834.00	4.3325	63.75	3.6145	12.363
	806.70	1,836.30	465.95	198.92	—	N.A.	28.73	504.53	149.17
	—	2.277	0.580	0.248	N.A. z	0.523	N.A.	0.651	N.A.
	4.0355	9.2315	234.33*	—	5.0265 x	212.30*	14.433*	253.72*	74.99*
	1.58925	3.6184	92.1811*	39.372*	0.1972	83.53485*	5.6653*	—	29.3952*
	1.4403	0.632459	2.49172	5.83897	1,161.96	2.75025	40.4616	2.3016	7.78985

…s. Belgian financial franc: 28.925; Canadian $: 1.1653; Danish krone: 5.4065; Escudo: …; Mark: 3.696; Hong Kong $: 4.871; Irish £: 0.4686; Israeli £: 36.275; Norw. krone: 4.9275; Schilling: 12.40; Singapore $: 2.1565; Swedish krona: 4.1515; Yen: 237.42.

…06225 Irish £

…cial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (z) In…

…ean Currency Unit, as quoted in Brussels.

…or official fixings for European centers; 2 p.m. EST rates for New York.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

January 16, 1980

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
1 M.	13 ¾ - 13 ⅞	8 ¼ - 8 ½	4 9/16 - 11/16	16 ¾ - 17	12 ¼ - 12 ½
2 M.	13 11/16 - 13 13/16	8 3/16 - 8 5/16	4 ¾ - 5	16 ⅝ - 16 ⅞	12 ¾ - 13
3 M.	14 1/16 - 14 3/16	8 ⅛ - 8 ⅜	5 ⅛ - 5 ⅜	16 ½ - 16 ¾	13 ⅛ - 13 ⅜
6 M.	14 - 14 ⅛	8 5/16 - 8 7/16	5 7/16 - 9/16	15 ¾ - 16 ⅛	13 ⅛ - 13 ⅜
1 Y.	13 - 13 ⅛	8 ⅛ - 8 ¼	5 ⅜ - 5 ½	15 - 15 ¼	13 ⅛ - 13 ⅜

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)

January 16, 1980

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
Mar	190.75	186.00	189.75	190.00	189.00	189.25
May	192.10	186.50	191.15	191.25	189.50	189.75
Aug	192.50	187.00	191.80	191.95	190.50	190.70
Oct.	N.A.	189.00	191.25	191.50	189.50	189.70
6,721 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
Mar	1,475	1,453	1,456	1,457	1,468	1,469
May	1,467	1,447	1,448	1,450	1,461	1,463
Jly	1,475	1,455	1,455	1,456	1,468	1,470
Sep	1,490	1,473	1,470	1,475	1,480	1,485
Dec	1,501	1,500	1,500	1,502	1,510	1,513
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,515	1,530	1,520	1,540
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,536	1,555	1,535	1,565
929 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
Jan	1,510	1,489	1,496	1,497	1,512	1,515
Mar	1,544	1,525	1,531	1,533	1,547	1,548
May	1,558	1,539	1,545	1,547	1,558	1,560
Jly	1,578	1,560	1,570	1,572	1,575	1,578
Sep	1,588	1,566	1,575	1,580	1,585	1,586
Nov	1,565	1,561	1,565	1,582	1,570	1,578
Jan	N.T.	N.T.	1,550	1,582	1,560	1,584
5,389 lots of 5 tons.						

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)

January 16, 1980

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars:				
Spot	1,081.00	1,082.00	1,057.00	1,059.00
3 months	1,113.50	1,114.00	1,088.00	1,089.00
Cathodes: spot	1,055.00	1,057.00	1,034.00	1,035.00
3 months	1,088.00	1,089.00	1,064.00	1,066.00
Tin: spot	7,800.00	7,820.00	7,870.00	8,000.00
3 months	7,325.00	7,335.00	7,310.00	7,215.00
Lead: spot	463.00	465.00	450.00	452.00
3 months	461.00	462.00	449.00	450.00
Zinc: spot	328.00	330.00	328.00	329.00
3 months	344.00	345.00	343.00	345.00
Silver: spot	2,060.00	2,080.00	1,940.00	1,945.00
3 months	2,095.00	2,105.00	1,975.00	1,980.00
Aluminium: spot	927.00	928.00	920.00	925.00
3 months	911.00	912.00	903.00	904.00
Nickel: spot	2,865.00	2,875.00	2,825.00	2,840.00
3 months	2,958.00	2,960.00	2,910.00	2,920.00

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)

January 16, 1980

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
Mar	1,761	1,720	1,761	1,765	+ 14
May	1,770	1,732	1,770	1,771	+ 20
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,770	1,790	+ 20
Aug	1,793	1,750	1,785	1,793	+ 23
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	1,795	1,805	+ 19
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	1,785	1,805	+ 10
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,800	1,825	+ 25
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,805	1,835	+ 25
1,800 lots.					
COCOA					
Mar	1,340	1,335	1,335	1,340	+ 5
May	1,340	1,330	1,325	1,334	+ 8
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,325	1,355	+ 5
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,335	1,360	+ 5
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,335	1,370	Unch.
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,340	1,375	— 7
21 lots					

Tokyo Exchange

January 16, 1980

	Yen		Yen
Asahi Chem.	165	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	184
Asahi Glass	377	Mitsubi Chem.	202
Canon	637	Mitsubi Corp.	780
Dai Nip. Print	541	Mitsubi Elec	202
Fuji Bank	394	Mitsui Co.	356
Fuji Photo	536	Mitsukoshi	460
Hitachi	265	Nippon Elec.	418
Honda Motor	642	Nippon Steel	124
C. Itoh	515	Sharp	615
I.H.I.	133	Sony Corp	1,750
Japan Air L.	2,550	Sumitomo Bank	400
Kansai El. Pwr.	912	Sumitomo Chem.	N.A.
Kao Soap	416	Sumitomo Metal	122
Kawasaki Steel	127	Taisho Marine	279
Kirin Brewery	430	Takeda	536
Komatsu	341	Teijin	142
Kubota	360	Tokyo Marine	636
Matsu El. Ind.	696	Toray	211
Matsu E. Wks	553	Toyota	818

New index: 463.18; Previous: 462.63
Nikkei-DJ index: 6,653.26; Previous: 6,459.55

European Gold Markets

January 16, 1980

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	765.00	760.00	+76.00
Zurich	735.00	760.00	+75.50
Paris (12.5 kilo)	690.32	713.25	+40.38

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich.
U.S. dollars per ounce.

Gold Options (prices in $/oz.)

Basis	Feb. 80	May 80	Options for August 1980 short on Feb. 4th, 1980
770	50.00-60.00	—	
790	40.00-50.00	—	
810	—	70.00-80.00	
830	—	60.00-70.00	

Gold bullion 740.00-750.00

Valeurs White Weld S.A.
1, Quai du Mont-Blanc
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland
Tel. 31 02 51 - Telex 28 305

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

January 16, 1980

	Sales	Close	Chg.
IBM s	1,501,900	70⅛	
Benguet B	1,385,800	13	—2¾
IUInt Cp	789,400	13¼	+ ¾
Pittston Co	764,400	29	+2⅛
LTV Corp	739,200	12⅝	
Texaco Inc	720,000	30⅜	
AmerT&T	623,700	51¾	— ¼
SearsRoeb	616,600	17⅝	— ½
Schera Plgh	594,400	33	+3
Gulf Oil	593,300	35	+ ⅜
Honeywell	583,100	89⅛	+ ⅞
Int Paper	541,600	43	+1⅜
Exxon	529,800	55	+ ½
Am Home	522,900	26½	— ⅛
Squibb Corp	512,400	36⅞	— ⅞

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	67.70	58.53
Advanced	798	776
Volume Up (millions)	28.85	27.92
Declined	738	761
Volume Down (millions)	31.58	18.47
Unchanged	354	369
Total issues	1,890	1,906
New highs	189	128
New lows	11	19

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	873.04	881.14	862.12	865.19	—3.41
20 Trn	260.62	265.39	259.30	261.69	+1.95
15 Utl	109.10	110.08	108.12	108.56	—0.47
65 Stk	308.91	312.56	305.89	307.50	—0.23

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
January 15	208,901	410,544	2,408
January 14	245,043	444,252	3,691
January 11	185,781	367,380	1,481
January 10	167,181	367,734	1,764
January 9	200,149	419,097	2,035

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch.
Instrum Sys	958,000	1⅜	
AtlasCM	907,400	6⅝	—1
Marinduq B	844,600	3 3-16	— ¼
WrightHar g	571,800	5⅝	— ⅛
TubosMex s	350,100	9⅞	— ¼
HouOilM	311,600	25⅝	+1⅝
McCull Oil	236,900	12¾	+ ¾
Amdahl	217,100	25⅞	+1
Earth Rsrcs	188,300	36⅝	+ ¼
Aegis Corp	186,400	2¼	— ⅛

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	13.21	14.98
Advanced	N.A.	365
Volume Up (millions)	3.73	10.41
Declined	N.A.	294
Volume Down (millions)	5.50	3.68
Unchanged	N.A.	226
Total issues	N.A.	885
New highs	N.A.	90
New lows	N.A.	2

AMEX Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
262.55	258.79	261.64	+1.45

Japan Prices Up Sharply

TOKYO, Jan. 16 (AP-DJ) — Japan's wholesale prices continued to climb sharply in December, rising 1.8 percent from November to 121.4 percent of the 1975 base, up 17.5 percent from a year earlier, due primarily to higher oil prices, the Bank of Japan said today. It was the sharpest annual rise since 1973 when wholesale prices rose 29 percent.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

January 16, 1979

…asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:
…bond SF 687.30
…or SF 650.00
…or SF 664.00
…kbar SF 767.00
…ON ERNST & CIE.:
…Fund SF 16.34
…sbow Fund SF 3.90
…Fund N.V. $11.03
…A TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:
…ersal Dollar Trust $8.18
…Interest Sterling £0.84
…NTERNATIONAL:
…al Int'l Fund $21.59
…al Italia S.A. $12.44
…ertible Capital S.A. $27.25
…UISSE:
…ns Suisses SF 299.50
…sec SF 502.00
…Fonds-Bonds SF 58.25
…onds-Int'l SF 62.00
…ole-Valor SF 98.25
…c SF 473.00
…pa-Valor SF 111.25
…TMENT FRANKFURT:
…entra DM 17.70
…Rentenfond DM 64.40
…Fd. Box N 1965, Nassau, Baha…
…ex Fd. $2.85
…PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermu…
…ity Amer. Assets $34.55
…ity Dlr. Svgs. Tr. $68.12
…ity Far East Fd $21.54
…ity Int'l Fund $31.78
…ity Pacific Fund $64.55
…ity World Fd $19.78
…POB 195, St Helier, Jersey C.I.:
…ity Sterling A £4.29
…ity Sterling B £6.39
…ity Sterling D £18.29
…EMENT LTD:
…Pac. Fd. Ltd. $44.88
…Ho Fund HK$11.49
…nd Fund $14.17
…aller Fund $9.25
…vestment Fund 5
…chnology Fund $11.89
…EMING:
…Japan Fund $69.21
…S.East Asia $24.83
…NK INT., POB 420 GENEVA 11
…s Int'l Growth SF 441.50
…s Int'l Income SF 281.50
…D ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):
…re Assets Fd Ltd $9.87
…D ASSET MGTM (CI):
…modity Tr. $48.08
…PE GENEVA
…Sw. R Est SF 1,503.50
…wiss SF 1,111.00
…CORP:
…co-Valor SF 339.75
…olar SF 32.00
…Portfolio SF 324.75
…alor New Ser SF 239.00
…Bond Select SF 61.00
…ral Fund SF 71.67
…K OF SWITZERLAND
…U.S. Sh. SF 21.25
…nvest SF 38.25
…rt-Invest SF 62.25
…Europa Sh. SF 131.50
…Swiss Sh SF 102.50
…nvest SF 55.50
…c Invest SF 69.75
…ac-Invest SF 374.50
…outh Afr Sh. SF 341.50
…Swiss R Est SF 218.00
…ESTMENT.Frankfurt
…DM 35.44
…DM 15.20
…DM 48.22
…DM 59.30
…DM 58.80
…DM 23.14

Other Funds

(w) Alexander Fund $10.24
(r) Arab Finance I.F. $986.83
(w) Trusicor Int. Fd (AEIF) $7.55
(w) Austral. Select Fd $1.48
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr. SF 118.45
(w) CAMIT $10.24
(w) Capital Gains Inv. $15.58
(d) Capital Rentinvest LF 1,379.00
(d) Cortibico Open-End Fund $264.35
(w) Citadel Fund $2.96
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd. $1,121.21
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs 7.27
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs 14.61
(w) D.G.C. $58.02*
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-Divid.) $0.12
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l $19.95
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent $22.14
(d) Euro Obligations LF 1,125.00
(w) First Eagle Fund $592.00
(w) F.I.R.S.T. $236.76
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr SF 147.48
(w) Formula Selection Fd SF 63.65
(d) Fonditalia $16.06
(d) Frankl.-Trust Interzins DM 37.97
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-divid.) $0.31
(d) Global Int'l Fund DM 5.85
(w) Houssmann Hldgs. NV $388.71
(i) H.O.I.T. Hobet $31.20
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A $114.05
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B $123.57
(d) Interfund S.A. $11.46
(w) Intermarket Fund $171.33
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey) $23.74
(r) Int'l Securities Fund $7.65
(d) Invesia DWS DM 31.40
(r) Invest Atlantiques $59.06
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund $11.90
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A. $10.72
(w) Japan Selection Fund $77.42
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $40.76
(d) KB Income Fund LF 1,391.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F $13.78
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F $30.33
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold $68.45
(w) Luxfund $33.01
(m) Maple Leaf Growth N.V. Can$9.29
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund $12.83
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund $0.64
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund $1.72
(w) Nippon Fund $14.61
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund $5.49
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd $4.80
(w) N.A.M.F. $81.91
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund $35.15
(d) Rento Fund $61.11
(d) Rentinvest LF 771.00
(d) Safe Fund $4.27
(d) Safe Trust Fund $18.46
(w) Samurai Portfolio SF 54.70
(w) Sepra (N.A.V.) $76.20
(w) SMH Special Fund DM 87.00
(w) Soros Fund $942.00
(w) Talent Global Fund $13.43
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea) $50.36
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V. $69.12
(w) Transpacific Fund $22.86
(d) UNICO Fund DM 51.20
(r) Unilife Assurance O'seas $1.12
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund $3.36
(m) Utd Int'l Bond Fd $105.58
(w) Western Growth Fund $7.94
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd $473.25
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd $15.72
(w) Worldwide Securities $96.20
(w) Worldwide Special $1,964.495/S

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; ** — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF - Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit. S/S — Stock Split; ** — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended; N.C. - Not communicated; • — • - Redempt price-Ex-Coupon.

Chicago Futures

January 16, 1980

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Mar	4.31	4.40	4.30	4.35¾	+.02½
May	4.40	4.50½	4.40	4.46¼	+.03
Jul	4.47	4.56½	4.46	4.53	+.02½
Sep	4.59	4.69	4.59	4.65	+.02¼
Dec	4.77½	4.86	4.77½	4.83½	+.04
Mar	4.95	5.04	4.95	4.99½	+.02½

Sales Tues. 14,593.
Total open interest Tues. 48,144, off 47 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CORN 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Mar	2.68	2.74¼	2.68	2.69½	—.01¾
May	2.81	2.85¾	2.80	2.82¼	—.01¾
Jul	2.89	2.94¼	2.89	2.90¾	—.02½
Sep	2.96	3.01	2.96	2.97½	—.01¾
Dec	3.01	3.07½	3.01	3.04½	—.00½
Mar	3.13½	3.19	3.13½	3.17½	+.00¾

Sales Tues. 24,593.
Total open interest Tues. 100,069, up 3,065 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEANS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Jan	6.32	6.47	6.32	6.38¾	—.01
Mar	6.51	6.63½	6.49	6.55	—.01¼
May	6.72½	6.85½	6.71	6.76¼	—.01¾
Jul	6.93	7.03½	6.92	6.95¾	—.01¼
Aug	7.00¼	7.11	7.00¼	7.04	—.02
Sep	7.04	7.15	7.04	7.10	
Nov	7.15	7.25½	7.14	7.20½	+.01¼
Jan	7.32	7.43	7.32	7.39	+.02¼

Sales Tues. 27,711.
Total open interest Tues. 106,812, up 527 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN MEAL 100 tons; dollars per ton					
Jan	181.00	185.00	181.00	184.20	+2.30
Mar	184.00	187.70	183.90	185.90	+ .80
May	188.50	191.50	188.30	189.60	
Jul	193.00	195.50	192.70	194.10	— .20
Aug	195.50	197.00	195.50	196.20	+ .20
Sep	197.00	199.50	197.00	198.80	— .70
Oct	201.00	201.00	200.50	200.50	— .30
Dec	203.00	204.00	202.50	203.70	— .30
Jan	205.80	205.80	204.50	204.80	— .20
Mar	.	.	.	207.20	+ .20

Sales Tues. 8,339.
Total open interest Tues. 50,204, up 597 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN OIL 60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs					
Jan	22.75	23.05	22.74	22.87	— .13
Mar	23.25	23.48	23.22	23.32	— .13
May	23.65	23.83	23.60	23.66	— .13
Jul	23.90	24.10	23.90	23.97	— .11
Aug	24.15	24.35	24.15	24.22	— .12
Sep	24.40	24.60	24.40	24.40	— .10
Oct	24.60	24.80	24.60	24.60	— .10
Dec	24.90	25.15	24.90	25.00	+ .02
Jan	24.95	25.20	24.95	25.00	+ .02
Mar	25.15	25.40	25.15	25.27	+ .12

Sales Tues. 10,885.
Total open interest Tues. 64,844, up 1,974 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
OATS 5,000 bu; dollars per bu.					
Mar	1.43½	1.46	1.43½	1.44½	—.00½
May	1.53½	1.55½	1.53½	1.54½	—.00¼
Jul	1.62¼	1.64¼	1.62	1.62¾	—.00½
Sep	1.69½	1.70¾	1.69½	1.70	—.00¼
Dec	.	.	.	1.79¼	—.00¼

Sales Tues. 540.
Total open interest Tues. 4,865, up 14 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE BEEF CATTLE 40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jan	65.37	65.95	65.05	65.72	+ .22
Feb	66.25	67.00	65.85	66.42	— .25
Apr	68.95	69.75	68.37	69.15	+ .10
Jun	71.20	71.95	70.55	71.37	+ .02
Aug	71.35	72.15	70.70	71.67	+ .37
Oct	70.00	70.62	69.35	70.35	+ .40
Dec	71.20	71.65	70.55	71.20	+ .30

Est. sales 33,817; sales Tues. 34,647.
Total open interest Tues. 62,322, up 190 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FEEDER CATTLE 42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jan	82.85	82.97	82.50	82.50	— .35
Mar	83.10	83.85	82.75	83.50	+ .30
Apr	83.50	84.10	83.25	83.75	+ .25
May	83.50	84.35	83.50	84.00	+ .03
Aug	83.00	84.00	82.90	83.50	+ .28
Sep	81.95	82.40	81.95	82.25	+ .30
Oct	81.20	82.00	80.90	82.00	+ .80
Nov	81.85	82.50	81.80	82.50	+ .50

Est. sales 2,811; sales Tues. 3,476.
Total open interest Tues. 14,294, off 43 from Mon.

U.S. Commodity Prices

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
LIVE HOGS 30,000 lbs; cents per lb.					
Feb	40.20	41.30	40.20	40.70	+ .38
Apr	39.40	40.27	39.10	39.60	+ .28
Jun	42.65	43.50	42.45	42.97	+ .37
Jul	43.50	44.20	43.30	43.75	+ .25
Aug	42.55	43.40	42.50	43.02	+ .47
Oct	41.85	42.37	41.65	41.82	+ .30
Dec	44.00	44.25	43.60	43.75	— .10
Feb	45.50	46.10	45.30	46.10	+ .75
Apr	.	.	.	45.75	+ .45

Est. sales 6,009; sales Tues. 7,767.
Total open interest Tues. 24,707, up 728 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
PORK BELLIES 38,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Feb	41.85	42.97	41.50	42.62	+1.00
Mar	42.80	43.90	42.45	43.32	+ .72
May	44.30	45.50	43.85	44.85	+ .68
Jul	46.30	46.95	45.50	46.50	+ .40
Aug	45.50	46.45	45.00	46.12	+ .77
Feb	53.85	53.85	52.75	53.00	+1.00

Est. sales 9,472; sales Tues. 9,295.
Total open interest Tues. 26,740, up 696 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
ICED BROILERS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb					
Jan	44.60	44.60	44.25	44.25	— .45
Feb	44.25	44.40	44.25	44.40	+ .18
Mar	43.80	43.80	43.70	43.80	
Apr	.	.	.	43.50	— .10

Sales Tues. 62.
Total open interest Tues. 561, off 30 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SHELL EGGS 22,500 doz.; cents per doz.					
Jan	50.20	50.25	48.30	48.30	—2.00
Feb	50.25	50.25	49.80	49.80	—1.45
Mar	53.00	53.25	53.00	53.25	— .75
Apr	.	.	.	50.00	—1.00
May	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	—2.00

Est. sales 21; sales Tues. 8.
Total open interest Tues. 85, unchanged from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
LUMBER 100,000 bd. ft.					
Mar	218.50	219.40	217.00	218.20	+ .30
May	224.70	226.30	224.00	225.60	+1.60
Jul	227.50	230.30	227.50	229.20	+2.80
Sep	229.00	231.00	228.50	230.50	+3.90
Nov	228.00	228.00	227.10	227.10	+1.60

Est. sales 2,671; sales Tues. 3,198.
Total open interest Tues. 9,636, off 36 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
PLYWOOD 76,032 sq ft; dollars per 1,000 sq ft.					
Jan	188.50	190.00	188.50	188.80	+ .30
Mar	192.00	193.50	192.00	192.70	+ .70
May	196.00	197.00	195.10	195.50	+ .40
Jul	199.80	199.80	198.20	198.30	+ .10
Sep	201.50	202.00	200.70	200.80	+ .80
Nov	201.00	201.50	200.20	200.20	+1.20
Jan	201.50	203.50	201.50	202.80	+2.30
Mar	205.50	205.50	205.50	205.50	+1.50

Sales Tues. 600.
Total open interest Tues. 3,241, up 19 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
U.S TREASURY BILLS $1 million; pts. of 100 pct.					
Mar	88.97	89.10	88.91	89.04	+.06
Jun	90.09	90.23	90.05	90.17	+.06
Sep	90.70	90.84	90.65	90.83	+.14
Dec	90.84	91.04	90.83	91.02	+.16
Mar	90.98	91.13	90.94	91.13	+.16
Jun	90.99	91.07	90.99	91.07	+.13
Sep	90.98	91.04	90.90	91.03	+.11
Dec	.	.	.	90.98	+.11

Est. sales 7,890; sales Tues. 8,778.
Total open interest Tues. 37,809, up 206 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
GNMA (8 pct, $100,000 prin. pts. & 32nds of 100 pct.)					
Mar	77-19	78-00	77-16	77-29	+04
Jun	78-01	78-15	77-29	78-12	+05
Sep	78-15	78-28	78-14	78-26	+07
Dec	78-19	79-05	78-19	79-00	+06
Mar	78-19	78-31	78-19	78-31	+07
Jun	78-18	78-27	78-18	78-27	+11
Sep	78-07	78-19	78-07	78-19	+10
Dec	77-31	78-11	77-31	78-11	+10
Mar	77-24	78-04	77-24	78-04	+11
Jun	77-20	77-29	77-20	77-29	+11
Sep	.	.	.	77-22	+11

Sales Tues. 5,949.
Total open interest Tues. 80,371, off 132 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
90-DAY COMMERCIAL PAPER LOANS ($1 million, index: 100 minus annualized discount rate)					
Mar	87.50	87.72	87.50	87.70	+ .18
Jun	88.50	88.80	88.50	88.80	+ .22
Sep	89.60	89.65	89.60	89.65	+ .20
Dec	.	.	.	89.85	+ .10
Mar	.	.	.	89.90	+ .10

Sales Tues. 64.
Total open interest Tues. 484, off 13 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
LONG TERM TREASURY BONDS (8 pct.—$100,000 prin; pts & 32nds of 100 pct.					
Mar	79-19	80-03	79-16	79-25	—01
Jun	80-10	80-26	80-10	80-16	—01
Sep	80-30	81-10	80-28	81-04	+02
Dec	81-06	81-21	81-04	81-15	+03
Mar	81-09	81-21	81-08	81-18	+04
Jun	81-09	81-21	81-09	81-19	+06
Sep	81-06	81-16	81-06	81-16	+06
Dec	81-03	81-13	81-03	81-13	+05
Mar	80-31	81-10	80-31	81-10	+05
Jun	81-05	81-08	81-05	81-07	+06
Sep	.	.	.	81-04	+07

Sales Tues. 11,920.
Total open interest Tues. 81,695, up 28 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
CANADIAN DOLLAR, $ per dlr.					
Mar	.8585	.8625	.8580	.8618	+26
Jun	.8600	.8641	.8597	.8635	+27
Sep	.8630	.8655	.8620	.8643	+15
Dec	.8630	.8670	.8630	.8669	+21
Mar	.	.	.	.8630	

Est. sales 3,808; sales Tues. 1,054.
Total open interest Tues. 7,511, up 352 from Mon.
Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
BRITISH POUND, $ per pound.					
Mar	2.2620	2.2685	2.2530	2.2555	—210
Jun	2.2560	2.2635	2.2490	2.2510	—200
Sep	2.2500	2.2560	2.2420	2.2440	—205
Dec	2.2560	2.2560	2.2480	2.2560	+ 10

Est. sales 5,243; sales Tues. 6,401.
Total open interest Tues. 13,418, off 550 from Mon.
Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
DEUTSCHEMARK, $ per mark.					
Mar	.5829	.5868	.5828	.5863	+15
Jun	.5911	.5951	.5910	.5949	+16
Sep	.5990	.6023	.5980	.6019	+15
Dec	.6080	.6080	.6080	.6080	—10

Est. sales 3,472; sales Tues. 3,748.
Total open interest Tues. 14,104, off 381 from Mon.
Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.0001.

DUTCH GUILDER, $ per guilder.
No open contracts

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
FRENCH FRANC, $ per franc.					
Mar	.	.	.	.24700	+110
Jun	.	.	.	.25000	

Est. sales 0; sales Tues. 0.
Total open interest Tues. 36, unchanged from Mon.
Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.00001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
JAPANESE YEN, $ per yen.					
Mar	.004230	.004262	.004229	.004237	+27
Jun	.004288	.004320	.004288	.004298	+30
Sep	.004370	.004371	.004355	.004355	+30
Dec	.	.	.	.004390	+ 10

Est. sales 1,926; sales Tues. 4,486.
Total open interest Tues. 4,807, off 171 from Mon.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.000001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SWISS FRANC, $ per franc.					
Mar	.6347	.6408	.6343	.6399	+31
Jun	.6478	.6545	.6472	.6530	+34
Sep	.6600	.6669	.6600	.6660	+41
Dec	.6725	.6792	.6225	.6785	+42

Est. sales 3,116; sales Tues. 2,739.
Total open interest Tues. 11,083, off 236 from Mon.
Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COPPER 25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jan	113.40	115.75	113.40	115.40	+5.70
Mar	115.00	116.40	114.00	116.40	+5.00
May	115.90	118.30	115.80	118.30	+5.00
Jul	118.40	120.00	117.80	120.00	+5.00
Sep	118.50	121.00	118.50	121.00	+5.00
Dec	119.90	122.00	119.00	122.00	+5.00
Jan	120.00	122.50	120.00	122.50	+5.00
Mar	122.00	123.40	122.00	123.40	+5.00
May	122.30	124.30	122.30	124.30	+5.00
Jul	123.50	125.20	123.50	125.20	+5.00
Sep	124.50	126.10	121.00	126.10	+5.00

Est. sales 12,000; sales Tues. 11,154.
Total open interest Tues. 62,909 off 47 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
N.Y. SILVER. 5,000 troy oz; cents per oz					
Jan	4850.0	4900.0	4480.0	4570.0	— 60.0

Est. sales 6,500; sales Tues. 9,469.
Total open interest Tues. 110,222 off 770 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PLATINUM 50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Jan	900.00	907.00	879.60	882.30	+12.90
Apr	854.40	854.40	854.40	854.40	+40.00
Jul	857.30	857.30	857.30	857.30	+40.00
Jan	867.20	867.20	867.20	867.20	

Est. sales 660; sales Tues. 1,083.
Total open interest Tues. 9,034 off 8 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
GOLD 100 troy oz; dollars per troy oz.					
Jan	761.00	770.00	738.00	744.00	+31.50
Feb	740.50	740.50	740.50	740.50	+50.00
Apr	754.80	754.80	754.80	754.80	+50.00
Jun	769.00	769.00	769.00	769.00	+50.00
Aug	782.70	782.70	782.70	782.70	+50.00
Oct	796.30	796.30	796.30	796.30	+50.00
Dec	809.90	809.90	809.90	809.90	+50.00
Feb	823.20	823.20	823.20	823.20	+50.00
Apr	836.50	836.50	836.50	836.50	+50.00
Jun	849.80	849.80	849.80	849.80	+50.00

Est. sales 43,000; sales Tues. 43,363.
Total open interest Tues. 211,193 off 1,108 from Mon.

Cash Prices

January 16, 1980

Commodity and unit	Wed	Year Ago
FOODS		
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	2.00	1.35
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd	0.46½	0.44
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	347.00	288.80
Iron 2 Fdry, Phila., ton	227.36	227.36
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	97-98	91-92
Lead Spot, lb	48-52	0.40
Copper elect., lb	109¼	74⅝
Tin (Straits), lb.	8.3700	6.6895
Zinc, E. St L. Basis, lb	.37½	.34½
Silver N.Y., oz	47.000	6.260
Gold N.Y., oz.	760.00	227.50

New York prices.

Commodity Indexes

January 16, 1980

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,494.20 f	1,447.50 f
Reuters	1,715.20	1,706.00
Dow Jones Spot	N.A.	420.62
D.J. Futures	N.A.	428.13

Moody's: base 100: Dec. 31, 1931. p — preliminary; f — final
Reuters: base 100: Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones: base 100: Average 1924-25-26.

New York Futures

January 16, 1980

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
MAINE POTATOES 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	5.91	6.15	5.91	6.15	+0.35
Apr	6.45	6.78	6.45	6.73	+0.30
May	7.45	7.83	7.45	7.74	+0.38

Est. sales 1,087; sales Tues. 481.
Total open interest Tues. 3,283 up 110 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
COFFEE 'C' 37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	173.00	173.50	171.25	173.36	
May	174.50	177.00	173.01	176.56	+ 0.64
Jul	176.10	179.50	175.12	179.40	+ 2.29
Sep	177.50	180.00	177.00	179.84	+ 1.80
Dec	175.00	179.00	175.00	178.20	+ 2.56
Mar	177.45	177.45	177.25	177.43	+ 3.93

Est. sales 3,530; sales Tues. 2,720.
Total open interest Tues. 15,144 off 354 from Mon. Parana spot 2.00n

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
COCOA 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	137.00	138.40	136.00	136.85	—1.95
May	139.60	139.60	138.00	138.65	—1.35
Jul	141.30	131.35	139.70	140.25	—1.35
Sep	141.50	143.65	141.50	142.25	—1.30
Dec	3,150	3,175	3,150	3,156	

Est. sales 696; sales Tues. 469.
Total open interest Tues. 6,774 off 53 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
ORANGE JUICE. 15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jan	92.10	93.00	91.50	93.00	+1.00
Mar	91.60	91.60	90.50	91.25	—0.10
May	92.60	92.65	91.50	92.45	—0.05
Jul	94.10	94.10	92.70	93.70	—0.25
Sep	94.60	95.00	94.60	94.95	—0.50
Jan	94.25	94.95	94.25	94.50	—0.80

Est. sales 650; sales Tues. 682.
Total open interest Tues. 8,171 off 206 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
COTTON, No. 2. 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	76.90	77.40	76.25	76.29	—0.01
May	78.15	78.55	77.65	77.75	+0.10
Jul	78.90	79.50	78.65	78.72	+0.22
Oct	75.50	75.60	74.80	74.95	+0.04
Dec	73.25	73.75	73.25	73.37	+0.25
Mar	74.95	75.45	74.95	75.00	+0.05
May	76.30	76.30	76.30	75.60	+0.50

Est. sales 12,580; sales Tues. 10,973.
Total open interest Tues. 48,320 up 881 from Mon.

Selected Over-the-Counter

NEW YORK (AP)— The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices, January 16, 1980

AELInd 9¾ 10¼
AFAProt 5¾ 6¾
AVMCp 3 11-16 4 3-16
Accuray 6¼ 6¾
AddlsnW 12½ 13¼
AdvRoss 4¾ 5⅛
AlexAlex 34¼ 35
Allcolnc 38½ 40½
AllynB 12½ 13½
AFInCp 27 28
AFurn 4⅞ 5⅛
AGreet 12 12⅝
AIndGp 58¼ 59¼
AMIcros 22½ 22⅝
AWeldng 30¼ 31¼
Amterr 3⅝ 3⅞
Anadite 8⅝ 9⅛
AnheusB 23⅝ 24¼
AntaCp 8¾ 9⅛
ArdenGp 3½ 3⅞
AsdCoio 21¼ 22
AtlGsLt 14⅛ 14⅝
BairdCp 8½ 9
BangHE 12⅝ 12⅞
BkamRt 19¼ 19⅜
BosicRs g 10⅞ 11¼
BosstFr 17½ 18¼
BarlsMk 14½ 15
Beeline 8½ 9¼
BetzLab 36¾ 37½
BibbCo 19½ 21
BirdSon 18½ 20
Birtchr 2⅝ 3
BlkHillP 25 25¾
Bonanza 2⅞ 3⅛
BrookS 42¼ 45¼
BrwTom 47½ 48¼
Buckbee 6⅞ 7⅜
Buckeye 22¾ 23⅜
BurnupS 11⅞ 11¾
CalWtSv 31½ 33
ConradH 1 1½
ConSwC 15½ 16
CopinAir 3½ 4
CoreCp 8¾ 9¾
CnVIPS 16⅛ 16½
ChmLea 37½ 39½
ChksUtl 12¾ 13¼
Cirlico 5½ 6½
CitzUtA 33¼ 34
CitzUtB 30 30¾
ClarkJL 28½ 30
ClowCp 7⅜ 7⅜
ComClH 28⅝ 29¾
CmiShr 15⅝ 17½
CmwTel 22 24
ConPap 55½ 56½
Crawfd 26 27
CrosTre 35 35½
CullrFed 1¼ 2
Cycltron 11⅞ 12¼
DanlyM 29 30
DtaDes 15½ 15⅞
DaytMal 16 18
DeklbAg 30 30⅝
DeLuxC 35½ 36¼
DetCanT 11½ 12½
DeweyEl 2 2¼
DioCrys 27¼ 28¼
DlxnCru 38 40
Docutel 9⅞ 10¼
DoltrGn 10⅝ 11⅛
DoylDB 25 25⅝
DunklnD 11⅝ 12⅝
Duriron 17¼ 18¼
EatnVnce 6 6¾
EconLab 26 26½
ElPasEl 9⅞ 10¼
ElderBe 6¼ 7
EleNucl 8⅞ 8⅝
ElModul 6½ 7½
EnrDev 19 20
Entwistl 1½ 2¼
EqtOll 45⅛ 47
EthanAl 44⅛ 45½
Fabrl h 1 1⅛
FtBkSys 37¾ 38½
FtBostn 17½ 18¼
FlEmpS 11 11½
FtWnFin 4⅜ 4⅝
Flickgr 12¼ 12¾
FloatPnt 17 17¾
FloWatU 4⅝ 4¾
ForestO 30¾ 31½
Formigli 3 3¾
FrankCp 8⅛ 8⅝
FrankEl 12¾ 13¾
GnRlEst 10½ 12
GnReins 87 89
GovEFn 8⅝ 9½
GreenM 11⅝ 12¾
GreyAdv 45 48
Gifintsr 16½ 18
Gyrodyn 6 6¾
Hardwke 11 11⅝
HrpRow 9⅝ 10⅛
HarpGp 30¼ 31
HartfNt 15¼ 15¾
HenrdF 26¼ 27
Holobm 2⅞ 3⅜
Hoover 12⅜ 13¼
HorizRs 2⅝ 3¼
Hyattlnt 27 28½
Inlralnd 7⅞ 8½
IntelCp 70⅝ 71¼
IntrcEnr 6¼ 7¼
IntmlGs 12½ 13
InBkWsh 9⅝ 10
IwaSoUt 21⅜ 22½
JamWP h 5¼ 6
Jamsby 18 18⅝
JiffyFd ½ ⅜
JoslynM 16⅞ 17½
KaisSl pf 16 16¾
Kalvar 3⅝ 4¼
Kaman 21½ 22¼
KmpAm 9½ 10
KateGre 3-16 7-16
Kaysam 3¾ 4¼
KellySv 41 42½
Keuffel 22 23
Kimball 16⅜ 16⅞
Kinglnt 6½ 7½
KnapeV 15½ 16½
Kratos 19½ 20½
Lancetn 22¼ 23
LandRes 3½ 4
LoneCo 23¾ 24¾
LtdStor 6½ 7
LinBcst 46¼ 47¼
Logetrn 13½ 14½
MadsGE 13½ 14
MagellPet 7⅞ 8⅛
MalrRt 2 2⅜
Mallkrt 30¼ 31¼
MaulLP 25½ 27
McCorm 21¼ 21¾
McQuay 10¾ 11½
MldsxW 19½ 20½
MdldCap 8½ 9¼
MidlRes 1 15-16 2 3-16
MidlBks 28⅞ 29¾
Millipr 29⅞ 30½
MissVIG 14¾ 15¼
Molex 45⅛ 46
MonfCol 7⅛ 7½
MoorePd 28 29
MorgRes 1 1⅜
MotClub 4 4½
Mueller 29¼ 30¼
NaraCp 26 28
NwldRE 14½ 15½
NJNGas 16⅝ 17⅛
NielsnA 28½ 29
NielsnB 28 28½
NoCorGs 15⅞ 16⅛
NoEOl un 83 84½
NwtNGs 15⅞ 16¼
NwstPS 15⅝ 15⅞
Noxell 20⅝ 21⅜
OgilvyM 22½ 23¼
OhFerro 10½ 11½
OtterTP 20½ 20⅝
PCAInt 7⅝ 8⅛
PabstB 11⅝ 12⅛
PcGaR 21¼ 22
PauleyP 24⅜ 25½
PeerMf 11½ 12¼
PenaEnt 14½ 15
Petrolit 39⅝ 40⅜
Pettiben 23½ 24½
PierceSS 9¼ 9⅝
Pinkrtn 37½ 39
PionHIB 22½ 23
Plasline 1 2
Possis 7½ 8¼
Progrp ¾ 1⅛
PbSvNC 12⅞ 12½
PuriBen 16 16⅜
PutDCop 11½ 12¼
QuakrCh 36¾ 37¼
RagenPr 11½ 12
Raychm 61½ 63½
Raymnd 26 27
RecoEq 8 8⅝
RoadEx 26 26¾
RobbMy 58½ 60½
Roselon 3⅜ 4⅜
Rouse 22½ 23
RusStov 16⅛ 16⅝
Sadlier 4⅛ 4⅝
ScanDt 2½ 2⅝
ScrippH 63 68
SelsDell 15⅜ 15⅞
Svcmstr 35 36
Svcmst wi 23½ 24½
Shawml 36½ 37½
SollaSlS 14 14⅜
SCalWtr 12¼ 13
SwElSv 14⅛ 15
SwnEnr 33¼ 34¼
Standyn 25⅝ 26½
StdRegs 27½ 28½
StanHP 22½ 23½
SterlSt 6 6½
StrawCl 25 26½
SuperEl 11⅞ 12¼
TIME DC 5⅛ 5⅝
Tampax 30 30⅜
Tandem 42¼ 43
TecumP 63 65
Tennant 28½ 30
Tiprary 16⅝ 17⅝
ToscoCp 22⅜ 23¼
TricoPd 43 46
TrevGld g 11½ 12
TysonFd 11⅛ 12½
UnMcGll 13⅝ 14⅜
USSurg 30 30⅝
USTrck 16 16½
UVaBsh 25¼ 25⅝
UpPenP 13¼ 14⅜
ValyRes 13½ 14½
VanDus 15⅜ 16½
Velcro g 8⅞ 9⅛
VideoCo 8 8⅝
VolNBsh 14 14½
WshEnr 16⅜ 16⅝
Wektrn 2⅛ 3
WellsGa 8 9
WinMtg 3¼ 3⅝
WmorC 31⅜ 32½
WoodLot 22⅜ 23½
WrightW 4½ 4⅝
ZionUta 23½ 24½

Wednesday's New Highs and Lows

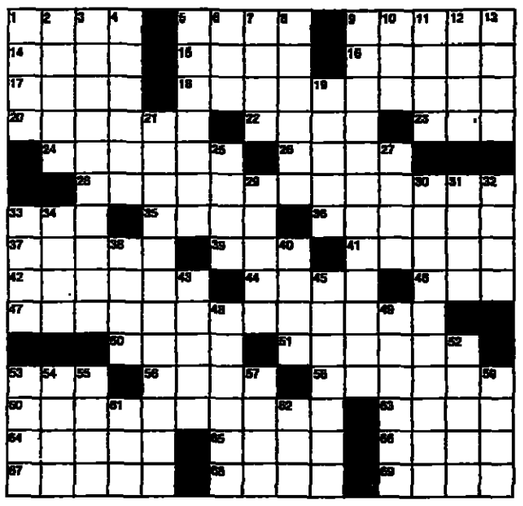
NEW HIGHS— 189

ASA	EdwrdsAG	Monsanto
Acme Clev	Esterlin Cp	MooreMcC
AMD n	ExCellO	Motorola
AirProd	Fairchild s	Murphy Oil
Alberto Cul	FooteConB	NtMedCre s
AlcanAlum	FoxStaPhot	NatPresto
Allied Chem	Gatewy Ind	Natomas pfB
Alcoa	GenSignal	Newmont
Amaxinc s	GaPacif	Newmt pfA
Amer.Hess	GiddLewis	NewprkRes
AmeHess pf	GtNorIron	NortkWln
Am Distill	Grummn Cp	NoAmCoal
Ameron	Guardnind s	Northrop
Amlac Inc	Gulf Resrc	NucorCp s
Ampco Pitt	GlfRes pfA	Pac Lumber
Amsted	GlfRes pfB	Pargas Inc
Angelica	GlfRs pfC	Phelps Dod
Armcoinc	Halliburtn	Phila Sub
Armcoinc pf	HandyHar	PioneerCp s
Asarco Inc	HarrisCp	Pneumo Cp
AtlRichl	Herculesinc	Pope Talb
AtlRh 2.80pf	HewlettPk s	PrimeCm s
BeechAir	HiShear	Proler Int
Bendix	Homestke	Revere Cop
Boeing s	Honeywell	Rockwel Int
Brwng Fer	HospCpA	Rockint pfB
BrushWell s	HousNo Gas	Rohr Ind
Burlngt Ind	HudsBMn g	RolmCp s
BurnsRL	HughesTool s	Rosario Res
Burrghs	IUInt A	SPSTech
CPC Intl	IUInt pf	Sanders
CobotCp	IUInt 1.36pf	Scott Paper
Callah Mng	IowaBeef s	SeabCst Lin
CompRLk gs	Jostens	Searle GD
CdnPac g	KaisrAl 66pf	ShearLoebRh
CentLaEn	KanebSvc	ShellOil
Champ Int	Kennamtl	Smith Int
Chain 1.20pf	KerrMcG	SperryCp
ChespkVa s	Kevslnt s	SunChem s
Chromally	Koppers	TRW Inc
Chromal pf	LTV Corp	TRW 4.40pf
CinMilcrn s	LTVCp AA	TRW 4.50pf
Comput Sci	LTVCp pfI	TandyCp
Comptrvsn s	LTV 2.60pf	Teradyne In
Congolm	Litemark	Texasgulf
Conocoinc	Litton Ind	Texgif 3pf
ContriData	Littnptc pf	Timeinc
Cooper Ind	Loral Corp	Timeinc pfB
Cox Bacst	La Pacif	Times Mirr
Crown Zell	Lynch CSys	Todd Shipyd
Curtiss Wrt	MACOM s	Tracor s
CurtissWr A	MCAInc	Transwy Int
Datapoint	MBLide n	TwCFox
Diam Int	Macy RH	Un Carbide
Dillinghm	MAPCO	Univar Cp
Disney W	Marion Lab	Viacom Int
DomeMn gs	MarkCtrl	WarnrCom s
DonLuf Jen	Marriott	Waste Mgnt
DoverCp s	McDermott	Weyerhsr
DowJones	McDer 2.20pf	Whittakr
Dreyfus Cp	McDonn Dg	WitterRev
DynaCp Am	McIntyrM g	Wrigley
EastGasFuel	Milton Roy	Zale pfA

NEW LOWS— 11

ClevEl pfB	GtfSU 5.08pf	SearsRoeb
Dana Cp	Intl Harv	US Tobac
Dennys Inc	Koehrg pfH	UIPL 2.04pf
FstChi Cp	MngtAssi n	

CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 Writer Wister
5 Thank-you-___
9 Open patios
14 Togo's capital
15 Radamès's love
16 Ginza signs
17 Roman boy
18 Pop's pappy
20 Put on
22 Girl in a Cohan song
23 Have a look
24 Poet Thomas et al.
26 Lout
28 Feature of many a living room
33 Wee, as a bairn
35 Moolah
36 "... ravell'd ___ of care": Macbeth
37 Hebrew letters
39 Org. serving servicemen
41 Founder of Pravda
42 Visionary goals
44 City of Rumania
46 Proscribed pesticide
47 Beautician's specialty
50 Part of the Occident: Abbr.
51 Unattractive
53 A DiMaggio
56 Decorous
58 Legendary Gaelic poet
60 China's approximate population
63 Archconservative
64 ___ à clef
65 As to
66 Leaves off
67 Hatrack feature
68 O.T. book
69 Sum, ___, fui

DOWN

1 Wine flask
2 *Trauma*
3 Abrasive
4 Oil from orange flowers
5 Purplish red
6 Make known
7 Furniture style
8 Run
9 Singer from Wall Lake, Iowa
10 "___ for Two"
11 Took the train
12 ___500
13 "___ sow, so ..."
19 Ties
21 Effusive display of approval
25 Pacific sea
27 Crook in a branch
29 Gugal or sandarac
30 Cosmopolitan weeds
31 "Metamorphoses" poet
32 Left
33 Omit
34 Compelled
38 Bad actors
40 ___ of allegiance
43 Traffic tie-up
45 Passed out
48 A Dionne
49 Dickey
52 Compounds
53 Village, Afrikaner style
54 ___ about
55 Exec's note
57 Pert girl
59 Wall St. fixture
61 Taboo
62 Spanish gold

Solution to Previous Puzzle

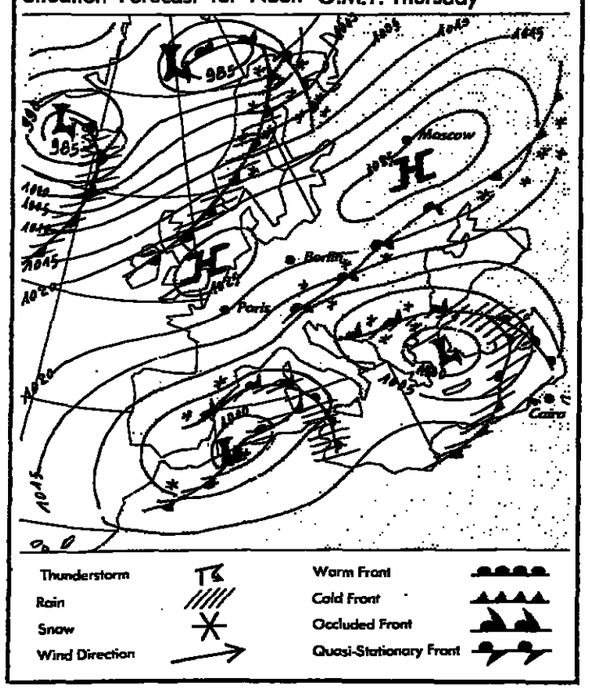
S	O	U	R		A	B	A	C	A		M	O	T	E
U	L	N	A		S	I	L	O	S		E	V	E	R
M	E	P	H	I	S	T	O	P	H	E	L	E	A	N
S	O	L		S	I	T	E			D	E	N	S	E
		E	R	O	S	E		C	A	G	E			
A	V	A	U	N	T		M	A	G	I		E	L	M
T	E	S	S			E	A	T	E	N		V	I	E
S	N	A	K	E	I	N	T	H	E	G	R	A	S	S
E	O	R		M	A	T	T	Y			A	N	T	A
A	M	T		S	M	E	E		A	C	C	E	S	S
		L	I	A	R		O	G	L	E	S			
S	C	R	A	G			O	G	R	E		C	A	W
T	H	O	R	N	I	N	T	H	E	F	L	E	S	H
E	A	S	E		S	E	T	A	E		E	N	T	O
T	R	E	E	S		R	O	O	M	S		A	T	O

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	11	51	Rain	MADRID	3	37	Overcast
AMSTERDAM	−1	30	Foggy	MIAMI	23	73	Cloudy
ANKARA	-	-	N.A.	MILAN	3	37	Rain
ATHENS	13	55	Rain	MONTREAL	−9	16	Fair
BEIRUT	13	55	Cloudy	MOSCOW	−10	14	Snow
BELGRADE	−6	23	Foggy	MUNICH	−9	15	Snow
BERLIN	−1	30	Foggy	NEW YORK	5	41	Fair
BRUSSELS	−1	30	Foggy	NICE	8	46	Rain
BUCHAREST	−5	23	Foggy	OSLO	−2	28	Overcast
BUDAPEST	−1	30	Snow	PARIS	0	32	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	12	53	Rain	PRAGUE	−7	19	Foggy
COPENHAGEN	1	33	Fair	ROME	10	50	Rain
COSTA DEL SOL	9	48	Rain	SOFIA	−1	30	Foggy
DUBLIN	2	35	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	−2	28	Fair
EDINBURGH	3	37	Overcast	TEHRAN	1	33	Foggy
FLORENCE	9	48	Overcast	TEL AVIV	13	55	Fair
FRANKFURT	0	32	Fair	TOKYO	3	37	Fair
GENEVA	−3	26	Foggy	TUNIS	12	53	Showers
HELSINKI	−10	14	Fair	VIENNA	−4	24	Snow
HOUSTON	22	72	Cloudy	WARSAW	−3	26	Foggy
ISTANBUL	6	42	Overcast	WASHINGTON	9	48	Fair
LAS PALMAS	20	68	Fair	ZURICH	−7	19	Foggy
LISBON	9	48	Cloudy				
LONDON	5	41	Overcast				
LOS ANGELES	19	67	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; rest others at 1200 GMT.)

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Thursday



Thunderstorm, Rain, Snow, Wind Direction, Warm Front, Cold Front, Occluded Front, Quasi-Stationary Front

Zoophilous Farmer in Rhodesia Credits Home Guard for His Peace

WEDZA, Rhodesia, Jan. 16 (AP) — Now that the guerrilla war is apparently over, farmer Norman Travers feels that he can reveal the existence of his successful home guard — a lion, a warthog, a leopard and a crocodile.

Mr. Travers and his wife, Jill, run a 300-acre tobacco farm in this community, 70 miles southeast of Salisbury. Theirs was the only farm to escape attack from nationalist guerrillas during the fighting.

The leader of the guard is Cassius the lion, who has free range of the farm. Then, there is a leopard who leaps onto the shoulders of visitors: Dudley the warthog, who shreds living room furniture with his tusks; and a crocodile who lives in the swimming pool.

The Travers say that they plan to keep the animals until they see if the current cease-fire really has ended the war. Meanwhile, they have another pet — a vulture that knocks on the dining room window with its beak at meal times.

PEANUTS



B.C.



BLONDIE



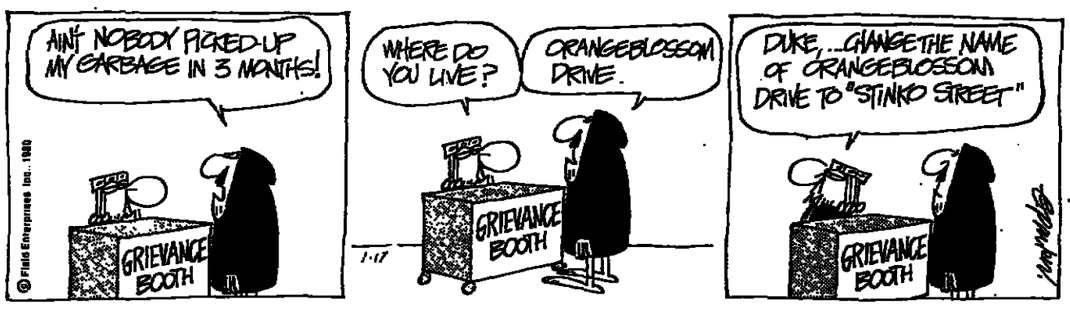
BEETLE BAILEY



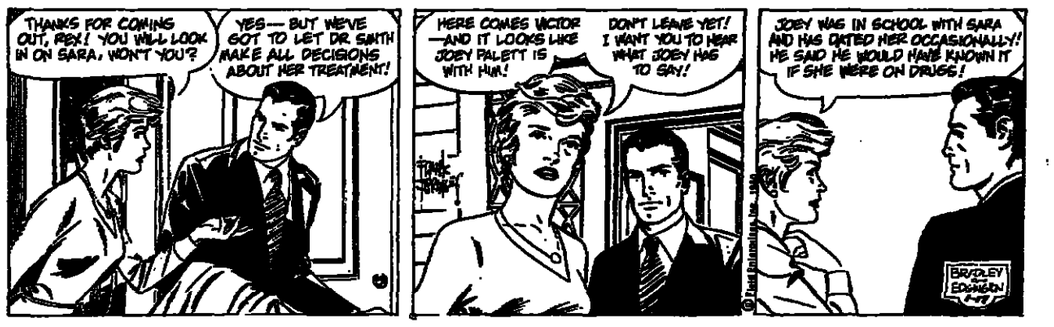
ANDY CAPP



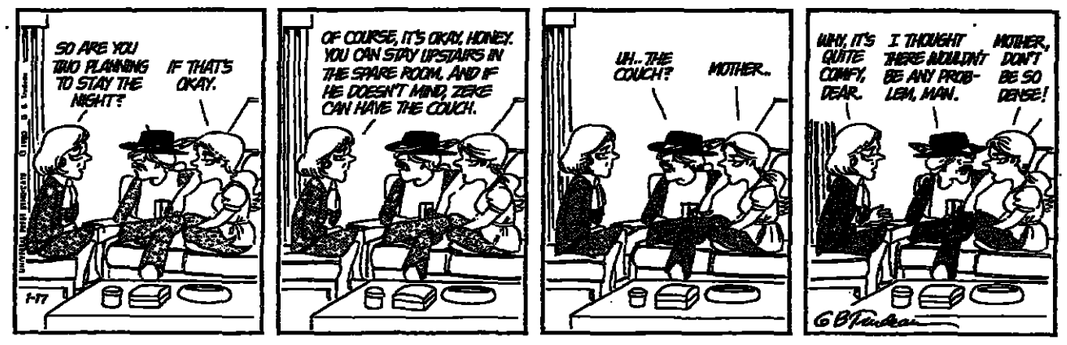
WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



DOONESBURY



JUMBLE® THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

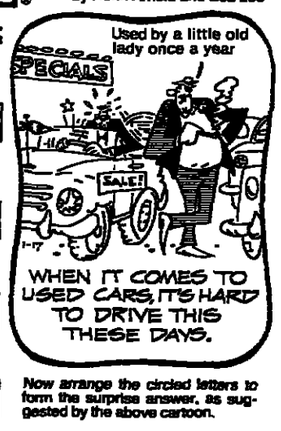
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ANCKK

BARRO

MEEFAL

HYGNID



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: A ○○○○○○○

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: CHESS UNWED POPLIN OPIATE
Answer: What King Solomon said his last wife was— "ONE IN A THOUSAND"

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

SO LONG, SEE YOU TOMORROW

By William Maxwell. Knopf. 135 pp. $7.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

HE is 10 years old when his mother dies, and his father is all but undone. "In the evenings after supper," the boy writes, "he walked the floor and I walked with him, with my arm around his waist . . . because he didn't say anything, I didn't either. I only tried to sense, as he was about to turn, which room he was going to next so we wouldn't bump into each other."

I keep imagining this scene from "So Long, See You Tomorrow." I can't get it out of my mind. I can even see the expression on the boy's face: grave, but blank, passive, waiting for his father.

Friends advise that there is no cure but time, and his father winds all the clocks in the house, as if to encourage time to cure him. His mother died when she was 38, and because she disliked having her picture taken, the most recent one they possess shows her in her early 20s. His father has the picture touched up to make his mother look more mature. The result is "vague and idealized and as if she might not even remember who we were."

After a while, time does its job and the boy's father plans to remarry. He is having a house built for his new wife. The house is only a framework of naked beams, and the boy goes there and walks out on those beams to see whether he can keep his balance, whether he can survive, in this new life.

A strange boy, a new friend named Cletus Smith, joins him and they teeter together on the beams, two boys in Lincoln, Ill., in the early 1920s. One day, Cletus disappears. His father has killed a man, and Cletus and his mother flee from the scandal.

"So Long, See You Tomorrow" is the first boy's imaginative reconstruction of the crime, which haunts him all his life. It follows him because, when he moved to Chicago, he ran into Cletus in a school and was too surprised to speak. He feels that his silence struck Cletus as an accusation, and now his past rises up to accuse him, in turn, of not feeling enough, not responding, to Cletus, to his father, to his mother, to everything.

Deprived of his family by the death of his mother and by his father's detachment, the now middle-aged narrator follows Cletus' family through their tragedy, which l[illegible] come confused with his own. New York City, he sends f[illegible] newspaper files, even reads t[illegible] vertisements pondering the w[illegible] price of everything has ch[illegible] marveling at how much va[illegible] used to get for our money, [illegible] morality.

Cletus' father, Clarence, ki[illegible] best friend, Lloyd Wilson, [illegible] Lloyd stole his wife. Maxw[illegible] scribes a small-town passion as Chekhov or Flaubert [illegible] While stealing his wife, [illegible] grieves for his friend. It is [illegible] Clarence had met with an [illegible] dent," an accident Lloyd is [illegible] less to prevent.

From the beginning, the [illegible] something fatally moral [illegible] Lloyd's passion for Clarence's [illegible] Here he is, gazing at the nape o[illegible] neck: "Looking at the soft [illegible] hairs that had escaped from [illegible] comb, he thought of all those [illegible] ple who, because of their reli[illegible] had knelt down in great perfo[illegible] tion of mind and had their h[illegible] chopped off."

After killing Lloyd, be[illegible] drowning himself, Clarence lo[illegible] his gold watch, his sense of [illegible] that will not cure him, in the s[illegible] box of his house. It is his final [illegible] sage to the world. Faced by his [illegible] ther's death and his mother's da[illegible] tion, Cletus feels that there is ha[illegible] any use in trying to go on being [illegible] boy he was. "He might as well [illegible] life over again as some other [illegible] instead."

In the Museum of Modern Art New York City, the narrator [illegible] Giacometti's "Palace at 4 A.M." sculpture resembling the frame [illegible] house and containing a birc[illegible] skeleton and a female figure. He[illegible] agines Cletus walking on one o[illegible] beams, falling off.

This final image reminds me [illegible] remark that Vladimir Nab[illegible] made about another book: "Eu[illegible] thing," he said, "trembles on [illegible] brink of everything." "So Long, [illegible] You Tomorrow" is Maxwell's [illegible] novel in 18 years. If he has [illegible] collecting and concentrating [illegible] self all that time for this effo[illegible] think it was worth it.

Anatole Broyard is on the staff of The New York Times.

THE BALLAD OF CASTLE REEF

By Honor Tracy. Random House. 156 pp. $8.95.

MOST people laugh too easily, it seems to me. Perhaps they laugh on principle, to make sure they are in on the joke and not the butt of it. It may even be true to say that our laughter is increasingly existential, a hollow attempt to comprehend the incomprehensible or assimilate the unassimilable.

Black humor, or laughing at the outrageous, has blurred our sense of what is funny and what is not. Once laughter becomes a political act, it is difficult to know where you are, to hang on to your so-called spontaneity.

These reflections arise in response to Honor Tracy's latest novel, "The Ballad of Castle Reef." While I think the author intended it to be a comedy of manners, I can't make up my mind whether it is funny or not. These days, every situation seems to lose itself in its implications.

Tracy has written three of the best travel books I ever read. They are about Spain, and I would say that they are witty rather than funny, that the laughter they provoke has a dying fall, a note of desperation. "The Ballad of Castle Reef," though, is not about Spain, but Ireland, where Tracy lives. And the humor of the novel reminds me of those people who live in an inhospitable place in order to have the peculiar pleasure of a rueful life.

Francis Barraclough, who might legitimately be called the hero of the book, is a young Irishman who choses to discontinue the ancient traditions of his family. While he was captain of cricket and rugger and head of his house at school, he has no appetite for a military career like his father and all the fathers before him.

The world, in his view, has moved beyond justice to negotiation and litigation. He has opted for private, as opposed to public, satisfaction. After marrying a beautiful and anachronistically cheerful American girl, he settles down to cultivate the garden of his immediate desires.

For his father, the major, th[illegible] the ultimate disappointment [illegible] stead of a racing car, a yach[illegible] string of horses, Francis aske[illegible] study of his own in the family [illegible] when he came of age. He w[illegible] Paris to find himself, provoki[illegible] major to remark: "I had n[illegible] you were missing."

When the major dies of a b[illegible] heart, I found myself resistin[illegible] turn. I'm tired of laughing at f[illegible] and mothers. Sometimes it see[illegible] if it's always the same joke. S[illegible] won't do to be priggish. It is [illegible] sary for the major to die in or[illegible] reveal that he has left the cast[illegible] almost everything else to M[illegible] his butler and former batman[illegible] army. He did not expect [illegible] Naming Maguire as his h[illegible] only a gesture to make [illegible] think.

And Maguire is funny. F[illegible] to reorganize the castle st[illegible] military lines. His sudden[illegible] makes him paranoid and [illegible] comes obsessed with takin[illegible] tory, a nice metaphor f[illegible] doubt.

While he has rejected a [illegible] career, Francis is a notable [illegible] on of other, equally hoar[illegible] tions. He and his fiance M[illegible] do not indulge in premari[illegible] The consummation of their [illegible] is accompanied by hounds [illegible] at the moon. Marigold sho[illegible] respect for form by finding th[illegible] quaint.

After a suitable number [illegible] convolutions in which everyt[illegible] liberally satirized, "The Bal[illegible] Castle Reef" restructures its [illegible] tion, transvalues various valu[illegible] verts our expectations, and [illegible] to a close.

Tracy is a highly profe[illegible] writer, a keen observer and [illegible] taker of positions. In this sho[illegible] el, she raises the long questi[illegible] whether we still have m[illegible] enough to furnish forth a com[illegible] manners.

—ANATOLE BRO[illegible]

BRIDGE — By Alan Tru[illegible]

IN the diagramed situation, looking just at the North-South hands one would wish to play seven spades.

North-South did try this contract, ignoring a warning signal: East had doubled a cue-bid of five clubs, presumably wanting that suit led, and as he was known not to have the ace of clubs, he was very likely to be void. North held five clubs and West's bidding had indicated at least six, so an opening ruff in seven spades was a likely event.

West predictably led the club king, and East predictably ruffed dummy's ace for down one.

It is clear that North-South could have made seven no-trump, but this contract depends on a successful finesse in hearts.

In the replay, North-South bid to six no-trump, a safe slam contract. But West chose to sacrifice in seven clubs. This was doubled and ed nine tricks.

NORTH
♠AK5
♡A63
♢Q8
♣A10964

WEST
♠J3
♡109
♢104
♣KQJ7532

EAST
♠97
♡Q8742
♢J9653
♣—

SOUTH
♠Q108642
♡KJ5
♢AK7
♣8

North and South were vuln[illegible]

The bidding:

East	South	West	
Pass	1♠	3♣	
Pass	4♠	Pass	
Dbl.	Pass	Pass	
Pass	5♢	Pass	
Pass	6♠	Pass	
Pass	Pass	Pass	

West led the club king.

هكذا من الاصل

...anni Wenzel Keeps Lead ...ith Giant Slalom Victory

...y Samuel Abt

Switzerland, Jan. 16 ... Marie-Theres Nadig of ...d is hot, as she says, but ...nzel of Liechtenstein is ...k form, as she showed by ...er third giant slalom of ... Cup skiing season here ...

... triumphed in both runs ..., just ahead of Nadig, ...ed second on combined ...ine Pelen of France was ...ka Hess of Switzerland ...d Irene Epple of West ...fifth.

...tory increased Wenzel's ...the overall World Cup ... to 18 points over An...Moser-Proell of Austria, ...ished seventh in the giant ...e 23-year-old Wenzel was ...ll champion two seasons ... finished runner-up to ... last season.

...verall this year is Nadig, ... three veterans continue to ...at they will dominate the ...lpine skiing at the Olym...s in Lake Placid, N.Y., ...h. In the downhill yester...is chic resort in eastern ...d, Nadig, Proell and ...nished first, second and ...

...Made for Nadig'

...Marie-Theres was my main ...use the course was made ...ng and flowing, but I did ... a cheerful Wenzel ex...

...k the first run in 1 minute ...s and 59 hundredths of a ...7 hundredths better than ...rning it on in the second ...g finished in a combined ...18.44 to cheers and cries ... from the crowd.

...ers were still rebounding ...he mountains as Wenzel, ...kt, bettered Nadig's inter...ime by 2 hundredths. She ...her run the same time ...

...Women's Giant Slalom
...Wenzel, Liechtenstein, 1:13.59 and 1:15
...Therese Nadig, Switzerland, 1:13.86-3:44
... Pelen, France, 1:14.54-1:05.31 —
...ess, Switzerland, 1:14.40-1:06.33 —
...pole, West Germany, 1:15.88-1:05.18
...Kinshofer, West Germany, 1:15.71-1:42
...rie Moser-Proell, Austria, 1:15.78-1:43
...Jeldstad, Norway, 1:15.66-1:06.13 —
...Zini, Italy, 1:15.94-1:06.15 — 2:22.09
...ne Serrat, France, 1:16.08-1:06.13 —

...World Cup Standings
22 points.
14.
10.
8.
2
1

...sson, U.S., 70.
...lysova, Czechoslovakia, 67.
...Giordani, Italy, 65.

ahead, clapped her hands in triumph and immediately skied over to kiss, and be kissed by, Nadig. Everybody on the World Cup circuit likes the personable Wenzel, especially the Swiss, with whom she trains.

The other medal-winner, Pelen, seemed disappointed to finish third, which she called "just a so-so result." Like many of the other racers, she described the course — through 45 and then 44 gates with a vertical drop of 340 yards — as "pretty easy and fast."

"It was a downhill, not a giant slalom," added Lenka Vlckova of Czechoslovakia, who finished 13th.

Americans Falter

Whatever it was, the race was not handled well by the U.S. team. Only Abbi Fisher gained a World Cup point, by finishing 15th. Cindy Nelson was 16th, Heidi Preuss 21st, Tamara McKinney 22d and Viki Fleckenstein 31st among the higher-ranked Americans.

Fisher, who had knee surgery in the off-season, reported that she was "getting better all the time, but it's taking time." The others had no excuses, with McKinney admitting, "I tried, I really tried, but I couldn't do anything right."

Of 81 starters, 62 finished. Many racers complained of poor visibility during the first run, which started at 9:30 a.m. to fill European television's need to have the second run at 12:30, during the lunch break.

When the first racers left, the sun was just coming over the top of the Alps and a small crowd, undoubtedly insomniacs, was too busy trying to keep warm to cheer.

By the second run, the sun was overhead but hidden by heavy clouds. Encouraged by news that the dawn patrol had survived, thousands more Swiss turned out, cutting the television ratings.



Associated Press
Hanni Wenzel en route to victory in the giant slalom.

(Mean) Joe Greene and the Steelers View Super Bowl as Another Step Into History

By Gerald Eskenazi

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 (NYT) — "We are edging our way into history," said (Mean) Joe Greene, one of the anchors of the defense of the Pittsburgh Steelers and perhaps the soul of the entire team.

Joe Greene, who leaves the "Mean" part of his name on the field, likes to say significant-sounding things like that. He enjoys warning people that the Los Angeles Rams "better expect the best from the Pittsburgh Steelers."

Perhaps he talks that way because it is true. In winning the American Conference playoffs by shutting down Miami and Houston, the Steelers displayed so much enthusiasm, and played so intensely, that both losers marveled at what they had seen and experienced.

"They were taking advantage of us," said Neal Colzie of the Dolphins.

The 33-year-old Greene was particularly devastating against the Oilers, repeatedly leaping off his stance from his defensive left tackle post to halt Earl Campbell. Greene made four tackles and was in on others as the Steelers held pro football's leading rusher to 15 yards in 17 carries.

"You wonder what makes this team," said Rocky Bleier, the running back. "I look at guys like Joe Greene, Jack Lambert.

"But I look at Joe. He's been a starter since he came here. His intensity has increased. Maybe it's being part of history that you're the best."

To Greene, it is precisely because he has been taught to "play to the max" that he and the Steelers continue to excel, to cast aside pressure.

"There's no pressure," he explained, "when you're schooled in a particular skill."

That schooling feeds off itself. How many offensive linemen are able to practice daily against Joe Greene and L.C. Greenwood? How many linebackers are able to rehearse for the real thing by facing Franco Harris? Thus, skills are honed against the best, against all those Pro Bowl players — nine of this year's Pro Bowl selections came from the Steelers.

If there is a word that marks the Steelers in the clutch, it is intensity. They expect to display that emotion Sunday at Pasadena, Calif., in Super Bowl XIV against the Rams.

Paying the Price

When an opposing player is headed for the sideline, and there is not any doubt that his own momentum will take him there, a Steeler cornerback will still slam into the player, legally. An opponent pays whenever he is tackled. The Steelers do not nudge people over the sideline, they knock them over.

The Steelers might rightly be called "awesome" in playoff competition. This season they scored 34 points in smashing Miami, and added 27 against Houston. In going all the way last season, they began with 33 points against Denver, followed that with 34 against the Oilers, and took home the championship with 35 against the Dallas Cowboys.

In his 11 years with the team, Greene has played in 16 playoff games, including three Super Bowls. The Steelers have won 12 of those games. But Greene's enthusiasm grows.

"The rewards are greater now than they've ever been," he said, when asked what motivated a club that has already captured three of the last five Super Bowls. "The comparisons are real to the Packers as the greatest team of all time — provided things come through the way we want them to. Then we can lay claim to that."

"Playoff victories are the key to a successful team," said Bleier, in what may sound like a cliche. A winning team, he said, "receives reinforcement that says, 'Hey, we're good.'

"That's one of the things that worked against Los Angeles in the past. They dominate, but they couldn't beat Minnesota, they couldn't beat Dallas."

From the Start

Greene was present at the creation of the dynasty, when it was more a demoralized collection of losers. The year was 1969, the new coach was Chuck Noll, and his first draft choice was Greene, the 6-foot-4-inch, 275-pound All-American from North Texas State.

From the time Art Rooney founded the franchise in 1933, no Steeler team had ever finished first, and none had been in the playoffs. The team that Greene joined had just come off a 2-11-1 won-lost-tied season.

Greene's first campaign was even worse, but it taught him a lesson. For the Steelers lost their final 13 games of the 1969 season and their first three the next year.

"Chuck Noll talked about it then, but I wasn't sure what he meant," Greene said. "What he wanted was for us to improve every game, every play. He told us, 'Try to be a better football player every time you go out on the field.' But the first three years, we didn't play one game that was worth anything. Can you understand that? Do you know what it is to play three years and not one game is important? But since then, every game has meant something."

The Steelers had losing records the first three years under Noll, although their motto was born in that third season. The Steelers made three goal-line stands against the San Diego Charges, and won, and Noll coined a phrase, "Whatever it takes." More than eight years later, that phrase still adorns their message board in the Three Rivers Stadium locker room.

"Whatever it takes" connotes a well of ingenuity, of talent, of desire, of luck, if that is what it takes.

Team Comes First

For Greene, it has also taken some adjustment. He no longer is the frighteningly huge bear of a man who tossed aside offensive linemen in his singleminded quest of the quarterback. Two years ago he had to take off 15 pounds to keep up with the Steelers' speed, to keep up with the demands placed on the Steelers' defensive style, which is speed combined with ferociousness.

"When other Steelers saw Joe Greene accept his new role, it made everyone on the team realize that individual goals aren't as important as team goals," said George Perles, Noll's top assistant, who orchestrates the defense.



Joe Greene

That new role is really not so new, perhaps six or seven years old, but it required that Greene function as part of a team and not as a freelance specialist. His sack total went down. But that nickname, a happy rhyme for him, remains and has made him one of the most famous defensive players in pro football history.

To Greene, the fans and the team and the coaching are wrapped up in what he succinctly calls "talent, tradition, attitude."

"It's hard to beat a team that's accustomed to winning," he said.

And he added, "I like watching Pittsburgh."

...owe Family Act Is Split by Demotion

...GFIELD, Mass., Jan. 16 ... It has been a season of dis...ent for Marty Howe, Gor...'s eldest son, who this year ... from the limelight of ma... hockey to the obscurity ...nor leagues.

... his father and brother ...de hockey history when ...ed on the same team in the ...ockey Association — first ... Houston Aeros and then ... New England Whalers.

...hey hoped to become the ... Hockey League's first fa...ons combination this year ... WHA and the NHL ...ut just before the Whalers ...ir first season in the NHL, ...lowe was sent down to ...s minor league Springfield ...rm club.

Marty, who had been described in the team's media guide as "one of the steadiest blueliners on the Whalers over the past two years," was upset. But his father was heartbroken.

"Gordie probably took it the hardest," Marty said.

Then, while the 25-year-old defenseman was trying to play his way back to the parent club, he broke his wrist in November and will be sidelined until next month.

"This is more upsetting than getting sent down," he said recently, holding up his left arm, wrapped in plaster from wrist to elbow. "When I finally do come back, it'll be like starting the season all over again."

Marty had never played in the minor leagues, jumping directly from junior hockey to Houston at age 19.

Gordie Howe, 51, hockey's only playing grandfather, was lured out of retirement by Houston with the attraction of playing alongside both sons. He has said that the only thing keeping him going the last six seasons has been playing on the same team with Mark and Marty.

"I still haven't played in the NHL with both my boys," he says.

The Whalers wanted Marty Howe, a former all-star defenseman in the WHA and a member of Team Canada in 1974, to convert to left wing this season and tried swapping Mark from wing to defense.

The experiment with Marty, however, was short-lived because the Springfield club was short on experienced blueliners. "I'd rather play defense," Marty said. "I never played wing in my life."

For Hartford coach Don Blackburn, it was a difficult decision to separate the Howe family. "It was tough," Blackburn said. "We decided to go with five defensemen and when it came time to pick the best five, Marty wasn't one of them." The quintet did include brother Mark. But shortly after the season began, he was shifted back to left wing.

...L Standings

...APBELL CONFERENCE

...Patrick Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
	28	3	11	67	179	129
	20	17	8	48	173	162
	18	17	6	42	143	134
	16	20	5	37	126	147
	11	25	6	28	131	163

Smythe Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
	17	14	12	46	122	125
	18	19	7	43	138	143
	15	22	7	37	139	151
	13	27	5	31	118	174
	10	22	9	29	139	179
	12	25	5	29	138	165

...ALES CONFERENCE

Norris Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
	22	16	6	50	164	147
	20	14	8	48	161	161
	17	14	11	45	146	144
	14	20	7	35	135	141
	10	20	10	30	128	152

Adams Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
	28	12	3	59	164	118
	23	12	6	52	155	120
	21	11	8	50	168	121
	17	19	6	40	132	145
	18	19	4	40	150	158

Tuesday's Results

...6 7, Washington 4 (Leach 2 (29), ...Inseman (11), Wilson (4), Barber ... (3); Charron (11), Gartner (15), ...8), Esberg (11)).
...rs 5, Winnipeg 2 (Trottier 2 (26), ...Nystrom (9); Sobers (4), Wilson ...

Minnesota 1 (Federko (17), Chas...Smith (11)).



Purse Increased At Wimbledon

LONDON, Jan. 16 (UPI) — Prize money for this year's Wimbledon Tennis Championships has been increased to $628,320, organizers said today.

The men's singles event carries total prize money of $254,450, an increase of $14,590 from last year, with $45,600 going to the winner and $27,800 for the runner-up.

There is a smaller increase of $9,390 in the women's singles, in which the champion will receive $41,040 and the runner-up $19,950.

All the increased prize money will go to the early losers to meet heavy increases in London hotel charges.

Sir Brian Burnett, chairman of the All England Club, said that prize money for those who reach the quarterfinal stages will remain the same as last year. "We have decided that the top players get more than enough already," he said.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	32	11	.744	—
Philadelphia	32	11	.744	—
Washington	20	22	.476	11½
New York	22	26	.458	12½
New Jersey	18	28	.391	15½

Central Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	28	18	.609	—
San Antonio	24	23	.511	4½
Houston	22	22	.500	5
Indiana	20	25	.444	7½
Cleveland	20	27	.426	8½
Detroit	11	36	.239	17

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Kansas City	29	20	.592	—
Milwaukee	26	21	.553	2
Chicago	15	29	.341	11½
Denver	16	32	.333	12½
Utah	13	34	.277	15

Pacific Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Seattle	34	13	.723	—
Los Angeles	32	15	.681	2
Phoenix	29	17	.630	4½
San Diego	26	23	.531	9
Portland	24	24	.500	10½
Golden State	14	31	.311	19

Tuesday's Results

Cleveland 129, New York 118 (Mitchell 35, K. Carr 26; Knight 28, Cartwright 20).
San Antonio 122, New Jersey 119 (Gervin 37, Kenon 23; Newlin 30, Nott 26).
Chicago 111, Kansas City 109 (Sobers 23, Theus 21; Birdsong 25, Wedman 22).
Phoenix 107, Denver 99 (Westphal 19, Davis 16; Issel 31, Roche 17).
Los Angeles 112, Utah 99 (Abdul-Jabbar 24, Haywood 17; Furlow 24, Boone 19).
Seattle 120, Washington 100 (D. Johnson 34, Williams 19; Wright 20, Dandridge 16).

NBA All-Stars

(Final Vote Totals)

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Forwards
1. Julius Erving, Philadelphia, 180,160.
2. John Drew, Atlanta, 133,317.
3. Dan Roundfield, Atlanta, 126,006.
4. Larry Bird, Boston, 114,485.
5. Larry Kenon, San Antonio, 106,100.

Centers
1. Moses Malone, Houston, 184,410.
2. Darryl Dawkins, Philadelphia, 135,272.
3. Dave Cowens, Boston, 117,331.

Guards
1. George Gervin, San Antonio, 286,462.
2. Eddie Johnson, Atlanta, 149,678.
3. Armond Hill, Atlanta, 132,288.
4. Kevin Porter, Washington, 127,167.
5. James Silas, San Antonio, 116,492.

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Forwards
1. Marques Johnson, Milwaukee, 158,253.
2. Adrian Dantley, Utah, 145,724.
3. Lonnie Shelton, Seattle, 120,636.
4. Walter Davis, Phoenix, 100,568.
5. Maurice Lucas, Portland, 84,165.

Centers
1. Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, Los Angeles, 201,621.
2. Jack Sikma, Seattle, 134,474.
3. Dan Issel, Denver, 72,818.

Guards
1. Earvin Johnson, Los Angeles, 185,754.
2. Lloyd Free, San Diego, 155,836.
3. Dennis Johnson, Seattle, 129,664.
4. Paul Westphal, Phoenix, 127,409.
5. Gus Williams, Seattle, 121,107.

Transactions

BASEBALL
American League
KANSAS CITY ROYALS—Traded Joe Zdeb, outfielder, to the Chicago White Sox for Eddie Bane, pitcher. Assigned Bane to Omaha of the American Association.
FOOTBALL
National Football League
CLEVELAND BROWNS—Named Paul Warfield assistant director of pro personnel.
Canadian Football League
TORONTO ARGONAUTS—Named Jim Corrigall defensive line coach.
HOCKEY
National Hockey League
WASHINGTON CAPITALS—Sent Gary Inness, goalie, to Hershey of the American Hockey League.

Murdoch Out for Week

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 (AP) — Don Murdoch, right wing for the New York Rangers, was expected to be out of action for a week after suffering back contusions in a game Monday night against Colorado, the National Hockey League club announced.

Red Smith

Boycott Call Gets Louder

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 (NYT) — Last week there was an intramural difference of opinion regarding a column advocating that the United States withdraw from the Moscow Olympics. The New York Times killed the column. Editors felt it was simply a restatement of views I had expressed in a column the previous week. I felt differently.

By that time, President Carter had suggested that the United States might withdraw from the games in protest against the Soviet Union's invasion of Afghanistan, and since then Vice President Mondale has urged that the carnival be moved out of Moscow, a "setting where we are granting legitimacy to a country that has just committed this outrageous and indefensible act of aggression." Rosalynn Carter has seconded the motion. So has Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan.

Joe Clark, prime minister of Canada, has said his country "questions the appropriateness" of holding the games in the Soviet Union and would take the lead in attempting to have them moved. Saudi Arabia has already announced it is pulling out, and the Netherlands said it was withdrawing all financial support for Dutch athletes training for Moscow.

Secretary of State Vance said yesterday that both he and the president were personally opposed to American participation while Soviet troops are in Afghanistan. He said a final decision would have to be made by mid-February at the latest. Warren Christopher, deputy secretary of state, said it was highly preferable that the games be held somewhere other than Moscow.

Killanin Under Pressure

Though Lord Killanin, president of the International Olympic Committee, said it would be "virtually impossible" to move the carnival now, more than 100 members of the British Parliament, representing all shades of political opinion, signed *motions calling on the IOC to reconvene* and take the show out of the Soviet capital.

Recent White House policy has been to sit still and "let the sentiment grow." So all right, let us restate the position: It is unthinkable that in existing circumstances we could go play games with Ivan in Ivan's yard and participate in a great lawn party showing off Russian splendors to the world.

We should pull out now, ending uncertainty among American athletes and serving notice on the Russians that, no matter what happens in Afghanistan, their offense against international law will not be quickly forgotten.

A boycott by America would cause deep disappointment to American kids who have been training for four years for the biggest moment in their athletic lives. Chances are, some have dreamt of this opportunity since childhood, and in sports like gymnastics and swimming the opportunity seldom comes to an individual more than once.

Yet, as Pete Axthelm writes in *Newsweek*: "Although it would be inconvenient for our athletes to seek new places in which to run or jump for glory, their problems tend to pale next to those of people dying in various corners of Afghanistan."

Who Needs Russians?

Col. Don Miller, executive director of the U.S. Olympic Committee, says that a boycott or a cancellation of the Moscow Games might kill the Olympics. He suggests that the Russians would boycott the games if they were held anywhere except in Moscow. The answer is that the Olympics got along swimmingly without Czarist or Soviet participation from 1896 to 1952.

Perhaps it is logistically impossible to prepare a substitute site by next summer. Cities like Montreal and Munich have facilities for competition but do not now have housing for 8,000 athletes and officials. It might, however, be possible to prepare another site in a year and a half.

There is nothing in the sacred writings that forbids a year's postponement. The 1916 Olympics were canceled because of World War I. The games were postponed for 12 years because of World War II. Yet the movement survived.

It can be argued, and has been, that the IOC violated its own rules by assigning the festival to the Soviet Union, for the rules forbid holding the Olympics in any nation that discriminates against citizens for racial, religious or political reasons.

Threadbare Argument

Writing in The New York Times, Michael Harrigan, director of the President's Commission on Olympic Sports from 1975 to 1977, says: "The Russians are sure to use the games for every ounce of propaganda possible, and will ensure the discomfort of our athletes, officials and tourists . . . Perhaps the recognized Israeli and Chilean national Olympic committees and those of any other country on the Soviet 'hit' list will be denied entry; perhaps these countries' athletes will be admitted and harassed as the Israelis were in 1973 during the World University Games in Moscow."

Heads in sand, the Olympic fathers repeat the threadbare argument that the games are above politics. Yet the official report on the 1976 Olympics, prepared by the organizing committee in Montreal, conceded that "perhaps when all is said and done, the controversies which surround successive Games are inevitable. Although it is ironic that a movement based upon noble ideals of brotherhood, equality and the unification of mankind should also be such an ongoing subject of dispute, it is possibly the price that must be paid for their popularity.

"Because, with the eyes of the entire world focused upon them, the Games become a readily available stage upon which to parade the tensions and frictions of a tormented society. Their very importance makes them a prime showcase for social injustice and discontent."

3 CFL All-Stars Named Again to Offensive Team

TORONTO, Jan. 16 (AP) — Tom Wilkinson, a quarterback with the Edmonton Eskimos; Tony Gabriel, a tight end with the Ottawa Rough Riders, and Al Wilson a center with the British Columbia Lions were the only offensive players to repeat at their positions on the 1979 Canadian Football League All-Star team, announced yesterday.

Others making the offensive team were: Edmonton punter Hank Ilesic, running backs David Green of the Montreal Alouettes and Larry Key of the Lions; slotback Willie Armstead of the Calgary Stampeders; wide receivers Waddell Smith and Brian Kelly, both of Edmonton; guards Ray Watrin of Montreal and Larry Butler of the Hamilton Tiger-Cats, and tackles Mike Wilson of Edmonton and Lloyd Fairbanks of Calgary.

The defensive team was as follows: tackles Dave Fennell of Edmonton and John Helton of the Winnipeg Blue Bombers, linebackers Dan Kepley of Edmonton, Ben Zambiasi of Hamilton and Ron Foxx of Ottawa; ends Reggie Lewis and Junior Ah You of Montreal; cornerbacks Dickie Harris of Montreal and Mike Nelms of Ottawa, back-punt returner Greg Butler of Edmonton, halfback Ed Jones of Edmonton and safety Al Burleson of Calgary.

College Basketball

East
Albany St. 70 Hamilton 68
Boston U. 78, Massachusetts 51
Clark 81, Trinity 50
Columbia 64, Lafayette 61
Seton Hall 55, Princeton 43
Yale 64, Army 63

South
Clark 100, Knoxville 79
Dillard 107, Spring Hill 93
Longwood 74, Mary Washington 53
Washington Coll. 97, Johns Hopkins 71

Midwest
Defiance 83, Anderson 71
DePaul 67, Lamar (Tex.) 59
Dubuque 81, Wartburg 71
Marquette 87, Maine 77
Notre Dame 70, Villanova 69
Oberlin 63, Ohio Wesleyan 49
Tiffin 66, Walsh 64

Southwest
Arkansas 71, Baylor 57
Texas 95, TCU 65
Texas Tech 62, Rice 59
Texas A&M 63, SMU 56

West
NW Nazarene 89, E. Oregon 81
Oregon Coll. 74, George Fox 73

Taiwan Appeals Ruling

TAIPEI, Jan. 16 (UPI) — Taiwan Olympic officials said today that they plan to appeal yesterday's decision by a Swiss court to deny them an injunction that would have allowed Taiwanese athletes to use their national flags and anthems in Olympic activities.

Taiwan filed a suit against the International Olympic Committee last month over the IOC ruling that Taiwan must change its national flag, anthem and name in all Olympic activities so that China may be accommodated.

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Art Buchwald

Pontifical Dresser Against the Field

WASHINGTON — My gripe today is with the Fashion Foundation of America, which has just voted Pope John Paul II the "Best Dressed Statesman of 1979."

I want to make it perfectly clear that I am a big admirer of Pope John Paul II and believe he should receive any honor bestowed on him.



Buchwald

But when it comes to clothes, I don't think he should be allowed to compete with people like President Tito, Jimmy Carter, Deng Xiaoping, Margaret Thatcher or the Ayatollah Khomeini.

It just isn't fair to the other statesmen of the world to go up against His Holiness when it comes to clothing.

* * *

All John Paul's raiments are made by hand. I have it on the highest authority that he spends more money on one cape than Menachem Begin spends on his entire wardrobe. The cost of the pope's slippers could shoe Mrs. Gandhi for the rest of her life.

When it comes to headgear, there isn't a statesman in the world who can hold a candle to one of the pope's skullcaps.

No matter what you think of him personally, I believe it's unfair to make Fidel Castro run against John Paul II in the best-dressed statesman category.

There may be a few South American generals in full uniform who could make it a contest. Ferdinand Marcos is no slouch when it comes to dressing up for formal occasions, and the royal family of Saudi Arabia can get it all together when they have to. But except for Queen Elizabeth II, when she's opening Parliament, John Paul is in a class by himself.

The foundation tried to get off the hook when it announced the pope as winner by saying it took "special note of the fact that the pope added a light touch of fashion when he donned a Mexican hat during his trip to Mexico last year."

* * *

With all due respect to the pontiff, even Henry Kissinger looks good when he's wearing a Mexican hat. The judges also said that John Paul II wears his robes far better than most recent pontiffs have.

I don't believe this. Every pope I've known looked great when he put on his vestments, because when it comes to papal attire, clothes make the man — man doesn't make the clothes.

Why am I getting so excited over this? The reason is quite simple.

I've always dreamed of making the best-dressed list of statesmen, ever since I bought my first J.C. Penney's polyester suit. This year I thought I'd be up against Valery Giscard d'Estaing, Helmut Schmidt, Kurt Waldheim, Andrei Gromyko, Anwar Sadat and Zbigniew Brzezinski. I was sure I was a contender.

If I had known that Pope John Paul II would be in the race, I most certainly would have asked the foundation to take my name off the ballot. It's like asking Princess Margaret to compete against Cher.

Terrorism Fear Curbs Americans Visiting Rome

ROME (AP) — U.S. visitors to Rome have decreased for the first time in five years due to an emotional reaction to terrorism, worried city officials reported recently.

Americans were still the most numerous of the 5.9 million foreign tourists to the city in 1979, but West Germans, French and British tourists increased.

The 66,000 decrease in American visitors to Rome in 1979, from 1,176,000 in 1978, deeply concerns the city, a local official said. Though in part due to the dollar's shrinking value, he said that large U.S. travel agencies canceled bookings for 1979 after the kidnapping of former Premier Aldo Moro in 1978, citing terrorism as the reason.

But tourism on the whole increased, the official said, as 7.5 percent more foreigners and 13.2 percent more Italians came to the city.

John Huston — Telling Stories

Keeping Going Until the Momentum Winds Down

By Andrew H. Malcolm

TORONTO (NYT) — The youthful bustle is overpowering in the arena. Young men come and go, hauling gear and speaking crisply into walkie-talkies. Young women in make-up, their hair disheveled just so, walk in and out. Passers-by stop to stare. Hangers-on act important. Technicians arrange wires.

Yet somehow all the chaos seems to center on one spot, a canvas chair. Often, someone — young, of course — goes there and appears to speak into a shiny brown parka coat before departing on a mission of obvious import.

Then, slowly, the male figure in the coat begins to rise. Taller and taller he grows. Slowly, always slowly, he turns, revealing an ancient face, a white beard and very warm eyes, and one thinks instantly of the Bible.

Here in a frigid hockey arena thousands of miles from any Holy Land, John Huston, at the age of 73, was again telling a story on film.

Cavalry Officer

The onetime reporter, actor, painter and Mexican cavalry officer began telling movie *tales 39 years ago as the writer-director of* "The Maltese Falcon." Since then, there have been "Treasure of Sierra Madre," "The Asphalt Jungle," "The Red Badge of Courage," "The African Queen," "Beat the Devil," "Moby Dick," "The Misfits," "Freud," "The Night of the the Iguana," "Fat City," "The Man Who Would Be King" and, of course, "The Bible."

The new film, entitled "Phobia," is a murder mystery that clearly does not rank with "Moby Dick" near the top of Huston's list of favorites. "We're not discovering any new ground here," Huston said, "it's a conventional murder mystery. They all have a form. They're supposed to. And I'm not going to change that."

The movie stars John Colicos, who played the evil Count Baltar in "Battlestar Galactica," and Paul Michael Glaser, the curly-haired cop from the popular U.S. television show "Starsky and Hutch," in his first starring movie role.

The film, budgeted for $5.1 million and scheduled for release this summer by Paramount, is the story of a young doctor treating convicted murderers who have various phobias. But, one by one the murderers are mysteriously murdered, each one according to his own phobia.

Huston reportedly ordered extensive rewriting to turn "Phobia" into more of a psychological thriller, so much so that the cast itself would not know who the real murderer was until filming was completed.

Out of Sequence

After arriving here in late September, Huston and the technical crews and the murderers and the murderees moved from location to location around Toronto. "I've filmed this picture less in sequence than any I've ever made," said the director, who much prefers to begin at the beginning and end at the ending. "That's the way things grow, in sequence. You get better continuity and sometimes it's even cheaper."

After completing the film, it's back to his *isolated home near Puerto Vallarta, Mexico.* "It's a way of life I like very much," he said. "I have my own little cove. No roads. You can only get to me by boat. There are lots of animals — and scorpions. I have my back to the jungle and my face to the sea."

Is it a lonely life? "Oh, no!" he replies. "A director's life is anything but lonely." He said he would go to Hungary in May to form another film family and shoot Michael Caine and Sylvester Stallone in "Escape to Victory." "It's about World War II, an incident in the war," he said. "It's a rather high-sounding title, but it's quite a nice little story actually."

Huston has delivered the manuscript of his autobiography to his publisher, Alfred A. Knopf, and expects the book to be out late this year, with, he hopes, his favorite title, "Resume." "The book has been cut to 450 pages," he said, "but I believe in trimming out waste."

The book will talk about his father, Walter, the well-known actor, and John's 39 years of making nearly four dozen films. It will relate some of his experiences and the "special memories" of favorite people like Humphrey Bogart and Robert Mitchum and, of course, offer his views on filmmaking. "I've never been out to prove anything," he said. "I just like telling stories on film. I try never to duplicate myself . . . One must avoid personal cliches. For me directing is a stimulating occupation. That's all."

No Absolutes

He is especially fond of "Moby Dick" and "The Man Who Would Be King." Although he can watch films as entertainment, there are some of his movies, Huston said, that he has never seen after completion.

But he refuses to make absolute lists of his favorites. "That's like asking a father to name *his favorite son. The favorite may be the one* with the harelip. And do you mean my favorite finished product or my favorite film making, the creative process? Each one you think of differently. And you always believe your current one is the best, although I wouldn't say that in this instance."

Can he tell while filming that a movie is *going to be good? "Oh, yes," he said with a* twinkle, "When the chemistry is good and things are jelling and going smoothly, I know for sure then it's going to be a great picture." Then after a pause he added, "Of course, I can be mistaken."

How does he stay in shape to make films when others his age can have trouble watching *them?* "I cough a lot," he replied.

'A Little Life'

Why does he keep working? "Well, I'm not rich," he said, "I have enough to live on. But I wouldn't work if I didn't like it."

"I love my work," he added. "Each film is a little life that grows and is nurtured by some people who will probably never be together again. You go from beginning to end together and when you are done and you go away, there is a certain sadness."

"You know," Huston said, reaching slowly into his pocket for another tissue to cover another cough, "my hero is Renoir. He sat in a *chair and painted until his last day. I think* he was 83. I want to keep right on going until my momentum winds down and I fall out of this chair. Or I can't get in it."



Jura Malcolm, The New York Times

John Huston in Toronto.



United Press International

Former Beatle Paul McCartney is taken into custody by Japanese police after officials said they found about half a pound of marijuana in his baggage on arrival at Tokyo International Airport. Officials quoted the 37-year-old rock star as saying he "brought some hemp for my smoking." McCartney arrived in Tokyo with his wife, Linda, four children and members of his singing group Wings for an 11-concert tour, his first in Japan since he visited there with the Beatles 14 years ago. No immediate formal charges were brought, but sponsors of the sold-out tour feared the concerts might have to be canceled if they we...

PEOPLE: *Bert Parks, Institution, Gets a New Job Offer*

Bert Parks has lost a job with the Miss America pageant, but he has plenty of defenders. The Aquidneck Island National Police Parade Committee in Newport, R.I., wants Parks to share grand marshal duties at its May parade with **David Toma** — of TV's "Toma" and "Baretta" fame — and **Ted Turner**, Atlanta Braves owner and skipper of the *1977* America's Cup winner. Says co-chairman **Al Conti**, "Bert Parks is sort of an American institution. There aren't many institutions left." Meanwhile, **Johnny Carson** is throwing brickbats at the Atlantic City pageant for dropping Parks. **Albert Marks Jr.**, who is taking the rap for firing the longtime master of ceremonies is "sticking by my guns." Marks says he will name Parks' successor within three weeks despite almost daily raps from Carson on NBC's "Tonight Show," thousands of protest letters and hundreds of interviews. Marks, 67, rejects charges that Parks was canned because he is 65. "It was strictly a change of image that has been in the works for years," he said. "In fact, I'm the guy who saved his job for the past 10 years. Some of the sponsors and some of [...]ers around here wanted to get rid of Bertie a long time ago."

* * *

Without getting involved in N[orman] **Mailer's** writing abilities, J[us]tice **Louis Kaplan** of New Y[ork] *State Supreme Court has orde*[red] an Italian movie producer to [pay] Mailer $62,500 for a script that [was] never filmed. Kaplan ruled t[hat] Mailer "performed his part of [the] bargain" in 1976 when he delive[red] a first draft of "Once Upon a Ti[me] in America" to the producer, **Al[berto] Grimaldi**. When the case was [ar]gued last autumn without a j[ury], **Sergio Leone**, the "spaghetti w[est]ern" director, testified that [the] Mailer script, about a "Jewish [god]father" crime figure, was "j[...]" Kaplan said that in ordering [pay]ment to be made, he was expr[essing] "no opinion as to the quality [whe]ther the form or content of [plain]tiff's writing."

—SAMUEL JUST[...]

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